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OBSERVERS ARRIVE FOR 'SHIELD-84' EXERCISES

Cuban, MPR Groups Attend

LD101126 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Delegations of the Armies of the Warsaw Pact states have arrived in the CSSR today for the allied exercises "Shield-84."

The delegations are led by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, Bulgarian minister of national defense; Colonel General Karoly Csemi, state secretary in the Hungarian Ministry of Defense; Army General Heinz Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense [ADN International Service in German at 1135 GMT on 10 September 84 adds that the GDR delegation" also includes Deputy Ministers of National Defense Colonel General Heinz Kessler and Colonel General Werner Fleissner"]; General of Arms Florian Siwicki, Polish minister of national defense; Major General Constantin Olteanu, Romanian minister of national defense; and Marshal of the Soviet Union Dimitriy Ustinov, USSR minister of national defense. Also here for the exercises are the military delegation of Cuba headed by Division General Ulises Rosales del Toro, chief of the General Staff, first deputy minister of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces; and the military delegation of Mongolia [MPR] headed by Lieutenant General Choyndongiyn Purevdorj, chief of the General Staff, first deputy minister of defense.

At the festively decorated airport in [name indistinct] the highest military representatives of the Warsaw Pact Armies were cordially welcomed by Peter Colotka, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, premier of the Slovak Government. The leaders of the military delegations of fraternal countries were welcomed by Army General Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense, who commands the allied exercises "Shield-84", and other representatives of the CSSR People's Army. Taking part in the welcoming of the Soviet delegation was Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces and Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Allied Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states.

Strougal Arrives

LD102143 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal premier, arrived by air this afternoon in Banska Bystrica for the allied "Shield-84" exercises.

He was welcomed at Sliac Airport by Peter Colotka, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Slovak prime minister, Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, and officials of party and state bodies of the Central Slovak Region.

DZUR GIVES DINNER FOR 'SHIELD-84' DELEGATIONS

LD102047 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, gave a gala dinner tonight in honor of the military delegations of the fraternal socialist countries, who have arrived for the "Shield-84" allied exercises. The dinner was attended by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, and Slovak Premier Peter Colotka, Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; and by other figures.

SIGNIFICANCE OF 'SHIELD-84' EXERCISES VIEWED

AU071233 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Sep 84 pp 1-2

[CTK report: "Consolidation of International Comradeship"]

[Text] Prague/Bratislava (CTK) -- Preparations for the exercise of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, which will take place under the motto "Combat Union of Warsaw Pact States' Armies, Guarantee of the Defense of Socialism and Peace," are about to culminate. The commanders, staffs, and troops of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Bulgarian People's Army, the Hungarian People's Army, the National People's Army of the GDR, the Polish People's Army, the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the Soviet Army have been concentrated in all designated areas of the CSSR's territory. Their training is underway.

For almost 30 years, the Warsaw Pact, with the Soviet Union at its head, has been the decisive force preventing world imperialism from realizing its aggressive plans. The uniform stand of the Warsaw Pact states has made it impossible for the United States and NATO to acquire the military supremacy which would have seriously endangered world peace. The crusade against socialism declared 2 years ago by U.S. President Ronald Reagan cannot be regarded as empty words. We have here a real policy of military rivalry, a military strategy which greatly endangers not only the socialist states, but the very existence of mankind. The socialist countries are sincerely striving for peace, as was proved once again by the economic summit conference of CEMA member-countries in June 1984 in Moscow, and by its conclusions on peaceful economic development. The socialist countries nevertheless act with determination in defending the political and military-strategic positions of socialism; through their peace proposal initiatives they are striving to achieve practical results in reducing feverish armament and to renew the process of detente.

As the highest form of collective preparation of staff and troops, the allied exercise plays an important role in enhancing the combat readiness of the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces, in further consolidating international relations, and in developing their revolutionary and combat traditions. Above all, it makes it possible to raise the standards of operational and combat training of the commanders, staffs, and troops, and also to intensify the forms of mutual collaboration in fulfilling the combat tasks. But the exercise is not only a purely military affair. During the exercise, the members of fraternal armies establish new combat friendships and personal contacts. This is currently being affirmed by the visits made by participants in the "Shield-84" exercise to industrial plants, agricultural cooperatives, and schools, and by their talks there. This is also strengthening the unity of armed forces with the working people and the young people.

For the members of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the exercise is also of extraordinary significance in that it will take place in the period falling within the framework of the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising.

Mechanized infantry troops, airmen, tank crews, soldiers from missile formations, artillery troops, Army engineers, chemical troops, drivers, staff commanders and functionaries will all be striving to implement the legacy of the Dukla fighters, the legacy of the 40th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla Operation which we will be commemorating in a few weeks' time.

The joint exercises are being held in the individual member-states of the Warsaw Pact under the name of "Shield" or "Brotherhood-in-Arms" practically every 2 years, with the participation of approximately 60,000 soldiers. These are planned exercises. In this context it is impossible to overlook the fact that every year NATO organizes a series of exercises in Europe called "Autumn Forge," on an incomparably larger scale. While the number of participants in the exercise in 1975 amounted to approximately 100,000 soldiers, last year there were already 350,000 members of the NATO Armed Forces taking part in the autumn exercise. Traditionally, these actions take place on FRG territory. Their military-political importance is constantly growing, due to the fact that they are drawing increasingly nearer to the state borders with the CSSR and the GDR -- every year more than 200,000 NATO soldiers are concentrated along these borders.

ATA OUTLINES CURRENT INVESTMENT IN ECONOMY

AU071302 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Tirana, September 7 (ATA) -- Our socialist state uses even larger funds for the development of different branches of the economy, and for the social-cultural needs of the population. Hence, the investments made on the sphere of production this five year plan cover 83 per cent as compared with 77 per cent that they were in the last five year plan. Over half of all expenditures of the state budget this year is used to finance the economy. An intensive work is going on to commission about 160 different projects.

At the current five year plan, the largest investments have been allocated for the further development of industry and agriculture. Over 74 per cent of all investments, which is 37 per cent higher than the sum used during the last five year plan, have been used on these sectors.

In the field of industry, priority has been given to the development of energy industry, extracting and processing industry, etc. Hence, in regard to the production of blister copper, it is envisaged that the planned task for 1985 be realized since this year. Agriculture too, is being developed alongside industry. According to forecasts, this year, its total production will increase nearly 15 percent.

This year, 26.2 percent of the expenditure of the state budget will be used to meet the socio-cultural needs of the people. The investments made by the socialist state on the kindergartens, schools of different categories, medical and cultural-artistic institutions, social insurances, etc, are contributing to the elevation of the material and cultural level of the masses. As a result, the real incomes per capita of the population are envisaged to increase about 4 per cent this year.

The fast rate development of production of mass consumer goods by industry and agriculture will make it possible that consumption per capita for the main food and industrial products increase from 4 to 7 percent this year.

SCHOLARS DEPART FOR SEESIA CONGRESS IN BELGRADE

AU101317 Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] (ATA) -- Tirana, September 10 (ATA) The group of scholars of the PSR of Albania that will take part in the 5th Congress of the International Association of South East European Studies (SEESIA) that will be held in Belgrade from September 11 of this year left for Yugoslavia. The group is led by the chairman of the Academy of Sciences Prof. Aleks Buda.

Present to see the group off were the vice-chairman of the Academy of Sciences Prof. Kole Popa and other comrades.

MISCHNICK TERMS BULGARIAN POLICY CONSTRUCTIVE

AU071927 Sofia BTA in English 1810 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Bonn, September 7 (BTA correspondent) -- On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, Mr. Wolfgang Mischnick, deputy chairman of the Freie Demokratische Partei (FDP) and chairman of the FDP Group in the Bundestag gave a high assessment to Bulgaria's constructive foreign policy and to the personal contribution of Mr. Todor Zhivkov in the struggle for peace, goodneighbourliness and cooperation in Europe.

In an interview given for a BTA representative after his recent visit to Bulgaria, Mr. Mischnick expressed his satisfaction with the sincere and constructive talks he had with Mr. Todor Zhivkov. "I am convinced in Bulgaria's sincere strive [as received] to contribute to such a limitation of the armaments which will ensure the security of all countries and will not allow the military superiority of one country over another", the chairman of the FDP parliamentary group said. He pointed to Bulgaria's great contribution in establishing an atmosphere of trust and cooperation in the Balkans and in furthering the process of detente.

Mr. Wolfgang Mischnick gave a high assessment to Bulgaria's economic development which creates favourable conditions for promoting bilateral cooperation between Bulgaria and the FRG.

Mr. Wolfgang Mischnick emphasised the great importance of the development of political contacts and economic cooperation between Bulgaria and the FRG as a contribution to creating an atmosphere of trust and security in international relations.

ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT DIMITROV PRIZE CEREMONY

AU070827 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Sep 84 pp 1, 8

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, at 4 September ceremony in Sofia at which various persons were awarded the Dimitrov Prize]

[Text] Dear comrades, I am happy to greet you most cordially on your being awarded the high title "Laureates of the Dimitrov Prize" on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and on my own personal behalf.

This is not the first time that I am awarding Dimitrov Prizes, but I must admit that each time I am excited, because these prizes are the highest recognition we have, the recognition of the entire socialist nation of your artistic and creative achievements and excellent results in scientific-technological activity.

In your persons, comrades, we greet today some of the most talented and prominent figures of our art and literature, architecture, and public and technological sciences.

You are receiving Dimitrov Prizes on the eve of the great and historical anniversary -- the 40th anniversary of the 9 September socialist revolution. During the past 40 years, not only has our socialist economy developed confidently and dynamically, but so too has Bulgarian culture, science, and education, which has really blossomed.

I believe you will agree with me that each Dimitrov Prize awarding ceremony outlines the next step in the spiritual development of the Bulgarian socialist nation, and the ever increasing opportunities of our people for creative search and innovation. It is this that makes the Dimitrov prizes a nationwide accolade, which places even great duties upon you.

Comrades, our country is entering a decisive period in constructing developed socialism. For we who are constructing the Bulgaria of today and tomorrow, the contemporaries of the scientific-technological revolution, it is only natural to strive toward new and even greater achievements in material and spiritual culture. It is only natural that our expectations have become even higher, and so too have the requirements of Bulgarian artistic, scientific, and technological thought and activity.

We believe that the future achievements of our writers, actors, composers, architects, scientists, engineers, innovators, and inventors will be even greater. We believe in the permanent possibilities of art and science, and the free and creative work of every people, who have selected and started their march along the road of socialism and communism.

Allow me, dear comrades, to wish you and your families good health and happiness!

May the Dimitrov prizes inspire you to new successes in the name of the benefit and prosperity of our dear socialist motherland -- the People's Republic of Bulgaria!

I congratulate you on receiving the Dimitrov prizes!

NATIONAL DAY ACTIVITIES, MEETINGS CONTINUE

Zhivkov, Gorbachev in Plovdiv

AU101855 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] On 10 September thousands of Plovdiv Okrug citizens most cordially greeted Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the Soviet party-state delegation led by Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, which took part in the celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

Along the road to Plovdiv city the cars stopped at the orchard of Krumovo village. An interesting conversation was conducted at the okrug agricultural center's embryonic transplantation station. The members of the Soviet delegation also visited another site -- the Maritsa Research Institute's scientific-production laboratory for fabrics.

Afterward, at Purvenets village, the guests visited the electronic-management center of the Georgi Dimitrov scientific-production complex. The Soviet guests showed a great interest in the work of the complex, which facilitates the coordination of the achievements of scientific-technological progress in the areas of varieties, equipment, machines, labor organization, and management, and thus increases the production of vegetables, fruits, and canned foods.

During the tour of the city and the okrug Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mikhail Gorbachev were accompanied by Ognyan Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, and minister of machine building; Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Central Council of the National Agro-Industrial Union; and by the two countries' ambassadors, Dimitur Zhulev and Leonid Grekov.

Leaders Visit Stara Zagora

AU110845 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] This morning Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the Soviet party-state delegation headed by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, which took part in the celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution victory in Bulgaria, visited Stara Zagora Okrug. Greeted with particular cordiality by the population, the guests were welcomed by Mincho Yovchev, first secretary of Stara Zagora Okrug BCP Committee and by other okrug leaders. The delegation is accompanied by Comrade Ognyan Doynov, as well as by Comrade Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the members of the Soviet delegation visited the scientific-production plant for robotics where they were briefed on the organization of production and on the collectives' efforts in introducing comprehensive mechanization and automation, and on the cooperation of the plant with affiliated enterprises in the Soviet Union.

Zhivkov Talks With Mittag

LD101149 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1819 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, 9 Sep (ADN) -- Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, had cordial and friendly talks in Sofia on Sunday with Guenter Mittag, head of the GDR party and state delegation to the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. Guenter Mittag conveyed cordial wishes on the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

For his part, Todor Zhivkov asked that his fraternal greetings be conveyed to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State. Both politicians paid tribute to the high level of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the SED and the BCP, and between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Mittag-Led Delegation Departs

LD101338 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1026 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, 10 Sep (ADN) -- The GDR party and state delegation headed by Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of State, ended its 4-day visit to the Bulgarian People's Republic on Monday. The delegation, which was in Bulgaria for the celebrations to mark the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, was cordially seen off at Sofia airport by Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs.

Zhivkov, Dolanc Discuss Ties

AU101911 Sofia BTA in English 1742 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, September 10 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council received a delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, led by Mr Stane Dolanc, member of the Presidency of the SFRY, which is on a visit here for the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

At the talks, the two parties discussed the possibilities for broadening mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries.

Dolanc Meets With Gorbachev

LD101138 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1931 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, September 9 (TANJUG) -- Presidency of Yugoslavia member Stane Dolanc, who heads a delegation of Yugoslavia at the celebration of the Bulgarian national holiday had today, Sunday, a longer meeting with head of the Soviet party and state delegation at the celebration, Soviet Communist Party Central Committee Politbureau and Secretary member [as received] Mikhail Gorbachev.

In an open and cordial talk views were exchanged on Yugoslav-Soviet relations and cooperation, socialist development in both countries and a number of international questions.

Dolanc today also had a meeting with Iraqi Revolutionary Council member and Minister of the Interior Sa'dun Shakir Mahmud who heads his country's delegation at the celebration of the Bulgarian national holiday.

Dolanc also met with Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Political Bureau member and Central Committee Secretary Demchigiyn Molomjamts who heads a Mongolian delegation and with Politbureau member and Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Karoly Nemeth.

Dolanc 'Satisfied' With Visit

AU101614 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Stane Dolanc, member of the SFRY Presidency, who attended the celebrations of the Bulgarian national holiday in Sofia, has had talks with our embassy personnel and representatives of our economic organizations in Sofia. Dolanc stressed that the members of the Yugoslav delegation were satisfied with their visit to Bulgaria, and especially with the way the Yugoslav delegation was treated. Dolanc assessed the meeting with Todor Zhivkov, head of the Bulgarian state and party, as particularly important.

Lenart, Delegation at Reception

LD101409 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0400 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The BCP Central Committee hosted a festive reception in Sofia on the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in the country.

Among those present at the reception were the Czechoslovak party and state delegation led by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and delegations of other socialist and friendly countries.

Hungarian Delegation at Parade

LD101157 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] In Sofia, the series of festivities held for the 40th anniversary of liberation has continued with a military march-past and a parade of workers. The program was held, as is traditional, in 9 September Square. With Todor Zhivkov at the head, the Bulgarian party and state leaders appeared (?near) the Dimitrov Mauseolum. The head of the Hungarian delegation, Karoly Nemeth, member of the Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee, was also present.

YOTOV CITES PARTY ROLE IN SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

AU071313 Sofia BTA in English 0819 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, September 7 /BTA/ -- The history of the 9th of September socialist revolution in Bulgaria is also a history of its organizer and inspirer, the Bulgarian Communist Party, emphasizes Mr Yordan Yotov, a Politburo member of the CC of the BCP, editor-in-chief of the RABOTNICHESKO DELO in the same daily today. In an extensive article he dwells on the highlights in the development of these two "organically linked historical phenomena which are in complex dialectical linking and interrelation."

The author points out that the idea of the socialist revolution has been with the party of the Bulgarian Communists since its founding in 1891. Already then, in a moment when the bourgeois politicians rambled in the search for a chimerical "original Bulgarian way", the founder of the party D. Blagoev declared "that socialism has grounds to develop in Bulgaria", because the country's life "was under the total influence of the ways of capitalist production" which "quite naturally leads to socialism."

Being aware that the bourgeoisie will not readily yield its power, Blagoev sees that the proletariat will be able to fulfil its historic mission through revolution alone. But the preparations for a revolution need a driving force, a proletarian party, a vanguard of the working class and the worker's movement. This is the reason why we can assert that the founding of a revolutionary and Marxist party of the Bulgarian working class was the initial step in the preparations for the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, Mr Yordan Yotov stresses.

The author dwells on the basic stages in the revolutionizing of the BCP, its Leninization under the influence of the October Revolution and the turning point in its revolutionary practice which was expressed in the world's first anti-fascist uprising of September 1923. The highest peak in the cruel duel of the classes, the greatest event in Bulgaria's 13-century history, is the uprising of September the 9th, 1944, when the working people led by the working class, united in the Fatherland Front and under the guidance of the BCP, with the crucial help of the Soviet Army, seized the political power, Mr Yordan Yotov emphasizes. But this is "only a moment -- crucial and unique in the Bulgarian socialist revolution, viewed... as a consolidated entire process, including two basic stages -- from the moment of the founding of the proletarian party till the conquering of the political power, and hence to the complete building of the communist society."

Dwelling on the party's road for the last four decades, the author notes the life-giving role of the April plenum of 1956, which after the short-lived period of the personality cult restored the role of the party and the people in public life.

He also tackles the real achievements of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria and the internal and international authority of the party resulting from this.

The idea of the socialist revolution since the moment of its birth till today, has always been under the most fierce fire of the enemies of social progress. It will be the same till the day of its inevitable worldwide triumph. The crusade proclaimed now by imperialism against the socialist community is neither the first nor the last one. In this crusade the small socialist Bulgaria is treated with great "honour", Mr Yotov writes.

The slanders against Bulgaria concerning the so-called Bulgarian trail are aimed, in the author's words, "at concealing the real trail which the People's Republic of Bulgaria, with the gains of the socialist revolution, leaves strongly and permanently in the social progress of mankind today, in the thoughts and hearts of millions of ordinary people of all corners of the globe."

DYULGEROV ON TRADE UNION ROLE UNDER SOCIALISM

AU081322 Sofia BTA in English 1255 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, September 8 (BTA) -- Mr Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP comments today in the TRUD newspaper on the place and role of the Bulgarian trade unions in the political system of the new socialist society.

"From its very first day our revolution has invariably proved that the main concern of the socialist social order is the well-being of man. It dominates the policy, plans and efforts of the party, state and society as a whole', Mr. Petur Dyulgerov points out.

The trade unions entered Bulgarias socialism construction era as a revolutionary force with a heroic history, Mr. Dyulgerov writes. Ever since their foundation eighty years ago the Bulgarian trade unions have invariably pursued a revolutionary course.

The article stresses the great contribution of Georgi Dimitrov in outlining the new historic task before the Bulgarian trade unions after the victory of the socialist revolution. Georgi Dimitrov defined them as "an important social, economic, cultural and political factor". This policy of trust in the trade unions and of broadening their functions and rights found expression in the first steps taken by the people's rule: workers' control, participation of the trade unions in the working out of normative documents and in the management of production, defence of the rights of the workers and establishing a new attitude to the state, to ownership and to labour.

Mr. Petur Dyulgerov emphasised that the intensive and all-round growth of the role of the trade unions in all spheres of social life and their wide and responsible participation in socialism construction began after the April 1956 plenary session of the CC of the BCP which restored the Leninist norms and principles, violated during the personality cult period. After the April plenary session promoting the social activity of the Bulgarian workers became a basic political, economic and ideological task.

Dwelling on the advanced socialism construction stage, especially after the years of the 12th Congress of the BCP (1981), Mr. Petur Dyulgerov pointed out that in this period the social activity and initiative of the workers acquire the importance of a basic motive force of development. The basis on which the mass initiative and social activity is now promoted is also different, the author writes. This is material interest which is now increased and realised through the news ways of management such as extended planning, the brigade organisation of labour and the new principles of forming and distributing the incomes.

In the realisation of its new socio-economic strategy the BCP widely relies on the trade unions setting before them new historic responsibilities, new functions and new tasks. The main aspect of the conception of the character, role and activities of the Bulgarian trade unions is expressed in the definition of the trade unions as the social guarantor of the implementation of Bulgaria's economic and social policy, as the motive social force of extended planning, the author points out.

Mr. Petur Dyulgerov devotes special attention to the paramount importance which the trade unions have in the constant development of socialist democracy and in perfecting social management. The development of democracy constantly enriches and broadens the forms through which the trade unions involve the workers in the management, constantly increases interaction between the trade unions and the state economic bodies and consequently the spheres which the trade unions manage independently. "This changes the character of social management in Bulgaria, promotes the public principle and more fully reflects the interests of the workers in the economic and social policy of Bulgaria and protects the state and economic organisations from bureaucracy", the chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions writes.

ZHIVKOV MESSAGE READ AT PEACE MEETING IN VARNA

AU092120 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Sep 84 pp 1-2

[Greeting message from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, to the participants in the international meeting-dialogue: "Peace -- An Indispensable Condition for the Peoples' Social Progress," held in Varna from 5 to 6 September, read by Angel Dimitrov, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union Permanent Board]

[Text] Esteemed friends, comrades: On behalf of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on my own behalf, I pray you to accept most sincere greetings and wishes for fruitful work to the internation meeting-dialogue: "Peace -- An Indispensable Condition for the Peoples' Social Progress."

You are holding your meeting-dialogue in a complicated and tense international atmosphere. More than ever before political parties and social movements, as well as all progressive forces, are facing the question of preserving peace.

Our people highly appreciate your forum in which, at the invitation of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS], outstanding representatives of agrarian and affiliated parties and movements from all continents are participating. We are convinced that the meeting-dialogue will exert a permanent impact on the life of the international agrarian movement and that it will be an important event in the activities of the democratic public in the struggle for peace.

The problem which you are now facing and which is submitted to your discussion is of exceptionally topical importance. The peaceful future of our planet is a necessary condition, not only for the existence of man but also for the economic, social, political, and cultural progress of all nations.

The accumulation of mountains of arms is becoming an increasingly growing obstacle preventing the settlement of the global problems facing mankind -- namely, the liquidation of economic backwardness, environmental protection, the food supply for the growing population, and so forth. The arms race generates instability in international relations and makes more difficult their reorganization on a just, democratic basis, without discrimination, diktat, and exploitation; it also prevents the establishment of a new international economic order. We fully share the concern regarding the fact that the arms race, provoked by the United States and its NATO allies, is consuming gigantic material, human, and intellectual resources. It is precisely for this reason that the economic difficulties under which many countries are suffering are even more aggravated. The imperialist policy dooms a great part of the world's population to starvation and disease and has deprived millions of people of elementary medical assistance and education. The forces of imperialism and reaction are trying to stop social progress and to suppress the peoples' struggle for freedom, independence, and human rights.

I would like to assure you, dear friends, that the People's Republic of Bulgaria, together with the other Warsaw Pact and CEMA member-states, is constantly devoting efforts to overcome tension in international relations and to bring back the atmosphere of detente. We are guided by the understanding that in our contemporary world, in view of the existing weapons of mass destruction, peaceful coexistence is the only possible alternative for relations between states with different social systems. The peoples' vital interests demand an honest dialogue and the achievement of agreements which observe the principles of equality and equal security.

Our country energetically supports all initiatives which are genuinely serving the cause of peace. We think that the proposals submitted by the Warsaw Pact member-countries that the nuclear states should assume the commitment not to be the first to use thermonuclear weapons really serve this cause. They also proposed to sign a treaty on nonuse of military strength and on the maintenance of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO member-states, as well as on immediately starting negotiations for the prevention of the militarization of outer space. I will remind you that we also declared ourselves in favor of rescuing Europe from medium-range tactical missiles, banning and liquidation of chemical weapons, not increasing but reducing military expenditures, and establishing nuclear-free zones in various areas of the world.

It is a widely known fact that the People's Republic of Bulgaria attaches great importance to the consolidation of good-neighborly relations among the Balkan countries and peoples. We will continue in the future to conduct a policy of peace and understanding, of friendship and cooperation, and we will struggle for the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

I would like to share with you our firm conviction that the sinister plans of the warmongers can be foiled. Powerful antiwar actions are expanding today and a broad front of peace is being established. The strength of this front is decisive, because the countries of the socialist community, the movements of all democratic circles and organizations, the nonaligned movement, the national liberation movements, the peoples' masses, and the sensible politicians, statesmen, and public figures from capitalist countries are all part of this front. This fact justifies our optimism. Your meeting is also a source of optimism.

Dear friends: I am glad that you responded to the invitation of the BZNS, which is actively participating in the construction of a new society in our country and which contributes to our people's struggle for peace, understanding, and cooperation.

We are glad that this meeting-dialogue, held in Varna, is taking place on the eve of our greatest and glorious national holiday -- the victory of socialist revolution.

I am convinced that your visit to our country will give you the opportunity of feeling our people's pride in their successes achieved throughout 4 decades of free, creative labor, that you will become aware and convinced of our people's truly peace-loving spirit.

With all my heart, I wish great success to the international meeting-dialogue devoted to the subject: "Peace -- An Indispensable Condition for the People's Social Progress."

Signed: Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria 5 September 1984

Disarmament Proposals Supported

AU081329 Sofia BTA in English 0830 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, September 8, (BTA) -- A meeting-dialogue "Peace -- An Indispensable Condition for the Social Progress of the Peoples" was held in Varna on September 5 and 6. Delegations from 74 agrarian and democratic parties and organizations, parties of the centre, left-wing radical and liberal parties from 45 countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and America, led by chairmen, secretaries general, members of the leaderships and other high ranking officials, as well as representatives of four international organizations took part in the meeting.

The participants in the meeting expressed their great concern and alarm over the growing political mistrust and over the course of confrontation. They pointed to the paramount importance which the achievement of concrete results at the Stockholm conference would have as well as the signing of a treaty for mutual non-use of military force and for maintaining peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries.

The forum expressed support for the proposals for freezing and reducing nuclear weapons, for the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in the Balkans and in Western Europe and of a zone free of tactical nuclear weapons in central Europe and for the creation of nuclear-weapon-free zones in other regions of the world.

The participants in the meeting declared themselves for the prohibition of chemical and other weapons for mass annihilation and for averting the militarization of outer space.

They supported the proposals for eliminating the results of the Israeli aggression, for the recognition of the legal rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to an independent state and for doing away with the hot points of tension and armed conflict.

The representatives of the international democratic and agrarian movement gave a high assessment to the all-round dynamic development of Bulgaria and to her constant peaceful policy in the Balkans, in Europe and the world.

The forum expressed gratitude to Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, who in his message of greeting to the meeting-dialogue once again expressed his great respect for the agrarian and democratic parties and organisations, for the parties of the centre and the left-wing radical and liberal parties and gave a high assessment to their role in the struggle for consolidating the policy of detente.

LIBYAN NATIONAL DAY NOTED WITH LETTER, RECEPTION

Zhivkov Greeting

AU041356 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Sep 84 pp 1-2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has sent a telegram to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September revolution, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the victory of the 1 September 1969 revolution and national holiday of the friendly Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The telegram expresses most sincere and cordial congratulations.

I take advantage of this opportunity to wish the friendly Libyan Arab people even greater new successes along the path of social progress and further upsurge in innovating and promoting the prosperity of your country, the telegram reads.

The telegram expresses the conviction that the traditional relations of sincere friendship and comprehensive, fruitful cooperation that link the two peoples will continue to develop and strengthen in the future in all fields, on the basis of the Friendship and Cooperative Treaty signed between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, in the interest of their joint well-being, their struggle against imperialism, reaction, and Zionism, and for social progress and the preservation of peace throughout the world.

People's Bureau Function

AU032039 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Summary] On the occasion of the national day of Libya, a reception was given by the People's Committee of the People's Bureau accredited in Sofia at the Sofia VIP Hotel tonight.

The Comrades Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, and Grigor Stoichkov, as well as Mito Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council, members of the government, deputy chairmen of the National Assembly, leaders of social and mass organizations, and many public figures came to present their congratulations to Ferrage Muhammad Suaiti, secretary of the People's Bureau and to the other members of the bureau. Heads and members of diplomatic missions in Bulgaria also attended the reception, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

TV ON REAGAN DOYLESTOWN SPEECH, SHULTZ INTERVIEW

LD110753 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] It is now an established tradition that saber rattling is the determining tone in the pronouncements of American President Reagan. It was no different during his speech to a gathering of Polish Americans in Doylestown, Pennsylvania. Reagan claimed that he gave a new direction to American foreign policy. Where this newness lies was convincingly demonstrated in a later part of his speech in which he defended the current unprecedented U.S. arms buildup and, to support his argument, he made use of his favorite assertion that weakness is the biggest enemy of peace. This passage was, according to observers, a reply to the criticism of his confrontation policy delivered at the end of last week by Walter Mondale, Reagan's opponent in the coming November presidential elections. As this latest Reagan speech has shown, the most hard-line President since the cold war period -- as the American press calls him -- decidely does not intend to retreat from his existing policy of the position of strength.

An interview given by American Secretary of State Shultz, to NBC television, was also in a similar vein. i.e., verbally favoring peace, but in deeds, confrontation. Although the secretary of state formally voiced his willingness to engage in talks with the Soviet Union on a broad range of issues concerning disarmament, he refused to reply to the Soviet proposal of a moratorium on the testing and deployment of offensive systems in outer space. The real attitude of the U.S. Administration to disarmament in outer space is documented by the fact that he described the development of a missile system deployed in outer space as an extremely important part of strengthening U.S. military might.

CHURCH LEADERS' MEETING MARKS SLOVAK UPRISING

Clergy Pledge Fight for Peace

AU07/0808 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Sep 84 p 2

[CTK report: "United in the Fight for Peace"]

[Text] Banska Bystrica (CTK) -- A festive assembly of the representatives of all churches and religious societies in the CSSR was held yesterday [4 September] in Banska Bystrica in honor of the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising. The assembly, which was convened by the Committee of CSSR Church and Religious Figures in support of the World Assembly for Peace and Life and Against Nuclear War, was attended by the top representatives and clergy of all churches and religious societies, and by representatives of theology academy departments.

After the solemn ceremony of laying wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior in the Slovak National Uprising Museum, the assembly was addressed and welcomed by Josef Feranec, doctor of theology and bishop of the Roman Catholic Church in Banska Bystrica. In his festive speech, Senior Jan Knovit, Federal Assembly deputy and direct participant in the Slovak national uprising, stressed that church representatives, too, are pondering in respect, love, and piousness over the significance of this heroic epopee of our national history, and determinedly professing allegiance to the legacy of the Slovak national uprising.

In the name of the federal government, Deputy Chairman Matej Lucan greeted the session: In his speech he expressed appreciation for the role played by churches and believers in the national liberation fight and of their current efforts to preserve world peace.

He also stressed that the memory of the immense sacrifices that mankind had to make for the defeat of Nazism commits people -- particularly today, in the nuclear age -- to be even more closely united in their fight for peace and to frustrate the aggressive hegemonistic plans of imperialist reactionary forces, in the interests of averting a new world war.

The speech delivered by Dr Miroslav Novak, chairman of the Ecumenical Council of CSSR Churches, patriarch of the Czechoslovak Hussite Church, and a founder and member of the World Peace Council, was also received with great attention. Using valuable documents about the history of the Slovak national uprising, the participants in the session recalled the uprising as one of the most mass-based armed actions against fascism in occupied Europe.

The declarations adopted by the participants toward the end of the assembly states, among others things: "Today, at a time when imperialist-militarist elements are arbitrarily risking the fate of the earth, and when humankind is confronted by a multitude of ecological, ethical, and truly vital issues concerning its existence, at such a time it is the duty of us all to take an active part in the fight for peace and against war, and simultaneously to assist devotedly in building, developing, and achieving the ascendance of the CSSR, as is urged by the slogan, "Build the fatherland, you will strengthen peace!"

Leaders Greet Husuk

AU101440 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Sep 84 p 2

[Vaclav Dolezal article: "Contemplating a Meeting in Banska Bystrica"; uppercase passage published in boldface]

[Text] Banska Bystrica, 28 August -- The city whose name was discussed around the world for 2 months in the war's difficult last year as a symbol of unique effort by courageous people at the rear of vicious fascism, today receives the homage of the world, from both near and far, homage to heroic people who -- after years of "parish [farska) republic" -- again hoisted the flag of the common state of Czechs and Slovaks.

Here, to the Hron Valley, basking in golden sun, grizzled veterans of antifascist battles arrived from many European countries. Foreign diplomats. Hundreds of journalists. A former partisan with the hero's star, as well as a marshal-minister. More than one of the guest used to **crisscross** the local mountains on endless partisan paths. Witnesses. All regions of the Republic were represented. Political parties. All statewide social organizations. The National Front! Forty years ago, precisely here at the "insurgents' island," the National Front was being transformed from ideas and theories into the living, creative structure of a new state and social reality.

Communists came, and also people without party affiliation. Evangelists and Catholics. Believers and nonbelievers. Children, young people, and adults. As if they all were united by a single thought: Let us develop the legacy of the glorious insurgent days with creative deeds in the field of work, for the good of the socialist fatherland, our common homeland, for the good of permanently peaceful skies over the land from As to Cierna.

Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, received here, at the focus of the glorious revolutionary events to which he himself was a witness and in which he actively participated, guests from home and abroad, veterans of the uprising, fellow combatants, outstanding workers of merit. It was an exhausting day for him. But it was a good day.

Among those who came to great the president were representatives of two churches -- Catholic and Evangelical. Doctor Jozef Feranec, bishop of the Banska Bystrica Diocese of the Roman Catholic Church, and Dr Jan Dubini, senior of the Slovak Evangelists Church of the Augsburg denomination. They came, as they stressed, on their own behalf and on behalf of believers.

On the eve of the celebrations, Bishop Jozef Feranec sent a letter to Prague Castle, in which -- both as a citizen and as a spiritual pastor -- he identified himself with the purpose of the solemn moment.

"ESTEEMED MR PRESIDENT," he wrote in the letter, "WITH RESPECT AND LOVE, DEAR MR PRESIDENT, I THINK OF YOU ON THE 'VIGILIA' (the eve of an important holiday -- V.D. notes) OF THE CELEBRATIONS OF THE 40TH ANNIVERSAY OF THE SLOVAK NATIONAL UPRISING IN BANSKA BYSTRICA."

"YOUR DISTINGUISHED PRESENCE AT THE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS," the bishop continued, "WILL ENHANCE THE COMPREHENSIVENESS OF THE CONTENT OF OUR NATIONS' MODERN HISTORY, WILL STRENGTHEN CONSTRUCTIVE RESOLVE IN A PURE, PEACEFUL ATMOSPHERE, BECAUSE YOU ARE THE INITIATOR, THE AUTHOR, THE COMBATANT ALONGSIDE COWORKERS, FELLOW COMBATANTS IN THE GREAT STRUGGLE OF NATIONS FOR THE GREAT CATACLYSMS [KATAKLYSMY] OF WORLD WAR II, AND ALSO FOR TODAY'S TRANQUIL PRESENT IN THE CURRENT COMPLEX AND STRAINED INTERNATIONAL EVENTS."

Bishop Jozef Feranec expressed the wish to greet the head of state, as he wrote, "ON BEHALF OF BELIEVERS, CLERGY, AND ON HIS OWN BEHALF."

In the extensive, and it would seem meticulously planned program of the president's solemn stay, time was, after all, also found for that meeting. We have already noted: It was not the only meeting that important day. It was one of many. And yet -- it was not an episode. On the contrary -- it contained symbolism spanning the stream of 4 decades. At that time, in 1944, the people's, revolutionary "Czechoslovak" Slovakia rose against the "parish republic." And Comrade Husak himself was one of the organizers, one of the leaders of the uprising. In his book "Testimony of the Slovak National Uprising" he also clearly, uncompromisingly, and honestly touches upon the subject of the church hierarchy, above all the Catholic hierarchy. He writes about Catholic clergymen "who openly took the side of the uprising and were helping it." But he also writes about others who maintained their "hate-filled passivity" or even stood totally on the other side. Such are the facts of history. Such was life. And you cannot improve on life.

In the meantime, time has changed the very foundation of our world. As Bishop Feranec wrote "...THE COMPREHENSIVENESS OF CONTENT OF OUR NATION'S MODERN HISTORY WILL BE ENHANCED, THE CONSTRUCTIVE RESOLVE IN A PURE, PEACEFUL ATMOSPHERE WILL BE STRENGTHENED..." Yes, our modern history is construction and peace. And the nonbelievers and Catholics, as well as members of numerous other churches in our Republic, identify with it. Jointly, hand-in-hand, as good managers of inherited fields, concordantly, for the general good, they are building their house, a house for themselves and the coming generations. Faith no longer divides today. And liberated labor, a common aim, and the awareness of guaranteed social security unite. It was one of the many meetings that day. But sufficiently eloquent. In an atmosphere which also symbolically expresses the spirit of our times -- the togetherness of a truly national front.

That is also a part of the balance sheet of the 40 years, which we view today with a feeling of work well done.

When we finished writing these lines, newspapers carried yet another report from Banska Bystrica where, on 4 September at the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior in the Museum of the Slovak National Uprising, "representatives of churches ponder the significance of this heroic epopee of our national history, with respect, love, and piety, and determinedly indentify themselves with the legacy of the Slovak national uprising." The participants in this solemn act were addressed and welcomed by Doctor of Theology Jozef Feranec, bishop of the Roman Catholic Church.

BILAK MEETS WITH OFFICIALS IN ETHIOPIA

AU071123 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Sep 84 p 1

[CTK dispatch: "Endeavor To Build a New Society"]

[Text] Addis Abbaba (CTK special correspondent) -- Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Commission for Founding the Party of Ethiopian Workers (COPWE) and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, visited on Wednesday [5 September] morning Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, and head of the CSSR CPCZ delegation.

Their meeting on the eve of the constituent congress of the Ethiopian Workers Party (EWP) was held in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship, and understanding, which for years has characterized relations between the people of the two countries. Vasil Bilak conveyed to the supreme Ethiopian representative the greetings of Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary. He appraised the historic significance of holding the constituent congress of the EWP and he assured Mengistu Haile Mariam that Socialist Czechoslovakia fully supports the effort of Ethiopian working people to build a new society. In his reply, Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed appreciation of the support granted by the CPCZ and Socialist Czechoslovakia to the Ethiopian revolution, and expressed his joy at the participation of a CSSR CPCZ delegation at the EWP constituent congress. On the second day of his visit, Vasil Bilak, head of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation, inspected the capital Addis Abbaba, and in the CSSR Embassy he met the CSSR citizens working in Ethiopia. He thanked them for the responsible fulfillment of their tasks and wished them many successes in their further activity.

INDRA RECEIVES CUBAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT

LD102149 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, today received the delegation of the National Assembly of the Government of Cuba headed by its President Flavic Pardo Bravo. In a cordial comradely conversation Alois Indra acquainted the guests with the results of the efforts by CSSR workers for implementing the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. When he spoke about the current international situation he said that the blame for its deterioration lies with the aggressive circles of imperialism, in particular the highly reactionary militarist policy of Reagan's government. Alois Indra sharply condemned the destructive actions of American imperialism in Central America and the Carribean. At the same time he highly praised the foreign policy of Cuba, its principled anti-imperialist attitude and active approach to the Nonaligned Movement. Flavio Pardo Bravo expressed on the whole similar opinions in his evaluation of the international situation. He pointed out that imperialist policy in Central America has reached the threshold of military intervention. The enemy actions of Reagan's government increase every day, which is why the efforts of the Cuban people are concentrated on defense, so that they are prepared to repell any action of imperialism. At the close he emphasized that Cuba is at the same time trying everything to solve all problems of Central America peacefully.

HONECKER, DOHLUS ATTEND ETHIOPIAN CONGRESS

Dohlus Heads Delegation

AU081400 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Addis Ababa (ND) -- On Wednesday a delegation of the SED Central Committee arrived in Addis Ababa to participate in the founding congress of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE]. The delegation headed by Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, also includes Central Committee members Guenter Sieber, head of the Central Committee Department for International Relations, and Ernst Timm, first secretary of the Rostock Bezirk leadership, as well as Hans Jagenow, GDR ambassador to Ethiopia.

The delegation was fraternally welcomed by Berhanu Bayeh, member of the Executive Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and of the Permanent Committee of the Provincial Military Administrative Council.

Honecker Sends Greetings

AU081405 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Sep 84 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee sent the following greetings message singed by General Secretary Erich Honecker to the delegates of the founding congress of the WPE, which is starting today in Addis Ababa:

Dear comrades: The Central Committee and all members of the SED as well as the people of the GDR convey to you, the members of your party, and the friendly people of Ethiopia, cordial, fraternal greetings on the founding congress of the WPE.

The founding of the WPE is the culmination of the revolutionary struggle of the Ethiopian people which was followed by our party with sincere respect and great sympathy. With it a new chapter of the revolution is introduced. At the same time it will give new impetus to the struggle of the peoples of Africa for implementing the ideals of peace, national liberation, democracy, and social progress.

The SED Central Committee expresses its great pleasure at the universal and dynamic development of the relations between our states and peoples that is taking place on the stable foundation of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation, the basis of which is the cooperation of our two parties.

The cohesion and unity of action of the Marxist-Leninist parties and all progressive and peace-loving people and organizations is of great importance, especially in the present international class struggles with imperialism.

Together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, with the revolutionary parties and organizations, as well as with all peace-loving forces in the world, our two parties and state are fulfilling a great responsibility in the struggle against the intensive armament and confrontation course of the most reactionary and aggressive circles of imperialism. The policy of pressure and blackmail pursued by U.S. imperialism that even takes into consideration a nuclear war is directed against the vital interests of all peoples and continents.

With the decisions of the founding congress of the WPE, you will set yourself new tasks in continuing the revolution and in creating the prerequisites for building a socialist social order. These are tasks that will stretch far into the future.

The SED wishes your party and all working people of your country great successes. It will continue to universally develop and deepen its fraternal relations with the vanguard of the Ethiopian people started in the joint anti-imperialist struggle.

The SED Central Committee wishes the founding congress of the WPE successful deliberations. It is convinced that our parties, peoples, and states, in close alliance with the fraternal socialist countries and all progressive and anti-imperialist forces, will achieve new victories in the struggle for peace and social progress.

Honecker Leaves for Ethiopia

LD102151 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2109 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 10 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, left for Addis Ababa this evening to take part in the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian popular revolution. He has been invited by Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the WPE Central Committee, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia.

Erich Honecker's official delegation to the celebrations includes Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Oskar Fischer, minister for foreign affairs; Guenter Sieber, chief of the SED Central Committee International Relations Department; Ernst Timm, first secretary of the Rostock Bezirk SED Executive Committee; and GDR Ambassador Hans Jagenow.

At the airport Erich Honecker was given a cordial send-off by party and state leaders. Also present was Teruneh Zenna, charge d'affaires ad interim of Socialist Ethiopia in the GDR.

Honecker Met by Mengistu

LD110735 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0416 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, 11 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, arrived in Addis Ababa on Tuesday morning [11 September] to take part in the celebrations for the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian popular revolution. At the capital's Bole International Airport Erich Honecker was fraternally greeted by Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the WPE Central Committee, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia.

FRG MINISTER 'ALIGNED' WITH REVANCHIST GROUP

LD101716 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1447 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] West Berlin, 10 Sep (ADN) -- The FRG revanchist organization the "Union of Expellees" continued its annual events with a meeting, which was attended by around 1,000 representatives, in the West Berlin district of Charlottenburg.

As in preceding years they laid claims to territories of the former "German Reich, within the 1937 borders" and thus called for revising the outcome of World War II and post-war developments. The hall was decorated with the flags of individual "Landmannschaften" from areas that today form part of the territory of the PPR, the CSSR, the SR of Romania, and the USSR. Minister Windelen took the platform as spokesman for the FRG Government and aligned himself with the attacks on the GDR and the territorial claims, which are in contravention of the European system of treaties and the Helsinki Final Act.

SINDERMANN VISITS CUBA, TALKS WITH CASTRO

For reportage on the visit to Cuba by Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the GDR People's Chamber, including a meeting with Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the State Council and Council of Ministers, see the Cuba section of the 4 September Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

KONRAD NAUMANN VISITS CUBA, REAFFIRMS SOLIDARITY

For reportage on the visit to Cuba by Konrad Naumann, SED Politburo member and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk Secretariat see the Cuba section of the 7 September Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

MEDIA CITE HONECKER ON PEACE, JOINT ACTION

LD100941 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] In the Soviet Union there has been emphasis on Erich Honecker's position that the GDR tackles all vital tasks in fraternal alliance with the USSR. The SED Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman stated this in an article for the journal EINHEIT, about which TASS reports in detail. The news agency further quotes the view which says the world situation is complicated and dangerous but not irreversible. Everything depends on united and decisive action by those who expressly want peace. Again and again, the strongest and most influential bastion in this struggle is shown to be the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community.

For RABOTNICHESKO DELO, too, which appears in Sofia, Erich Honecker's article presents an active peace policy. The paper shares the concern that the stationing of American Pershing II missiles in the FRG means a new war could start from German soil. Therefore the guaranteeing of peace is the central question in relations between the GDR and the FRG. This view of Erich Honecker's is also taken up by the leading Hungarian newspaper NEPSZABADSAG. The GDR has always considered one of its most important tasks the attempt to secure peace, to make a constructive contribution to joint action of the USSR and the other socialist countries.

KROLIKOWSKI HOLDS TALKS WITH PRC COAL MINISTER

LD101316 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1102 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 10 Sep (ADN) -- Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee, received Gao Yangwen, PRC minister of coal industry, on Monday. The two men discussed issues of mutual interest on the development of relations between the GDR and the PRC on a political and economic level.

Werner Krolikowski briefed his guest on the successful implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, in particular on the great achievements of the working people in the preparations for the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR. He said that in view of the imperialist policy of confrontation and arms drive, the GDR, in implementing the joint decisions of the socialist states united in the Warsaw Pact, will do everything to help spare mankind a nuclear inferno and safeguard world peace.

The two sides underlined that in the further shaping of political and economic relations between the GDR and the PRC, an effective contribution can be made by scientific-technological and economic cooperation in the coal industry. Thus the usefulness of cooperation in the development of the coal industry in the PRC, particularly in the sphere of open-cast mining technology, was underlined. Measures for coal gasification were also discussed. During his several-day visit in the GDR, minister Gao Yangwen became familiar with the performance capacity of the GDR coal and energy industry in his visit to the Leipzig Autumn Fair and to enterprises and research institutions.

Wolfgang Mitzinger, minister of coal and power, and Yang Chengxu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the PRC in the GDR, attended the talk, which proceeded in a frank and constructive atmosphere.

SCHOOLS STOP NUCLEAR PROTECTION EXERCISES

DW101233 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 10 Sep 84 p 14

[Text] The subject of "nuclear protection" has been completely eliminated from military instruction in GDR schools. GDR officials thus reacted to opposition by teachers who refused to instruct children how to use protective clothing against radioactive rays or even to line pupils up close behind concrete walls. In the past, several teachers who protested the senselessness of such exercises were transferred for disciplinary reasons. As early as 1981, the Synod of the Protestant Regional Church of Mecklenburg in Schwerin came out against disaster protection in the event of nuclear war. Gerd Vogt, representative of the Synod, came to the following conclusion: "A nuclear catastrophe would be global and merciless." This fact means that it could be "impossible for citizens to cooperate in civil defense for reasons of conscience." The officials also stopped nuclear protection exercises because they feared that such exercises might undermine the credibility of the GDR's peace policy. This fits in with the fact that for quite some time now, the press has not published any reports on exercises organized by the Society for Sports and Technology in which children are familiarized with handling weapons through play. Such reports in the newspapers were stopped with reference to the fact that the GDR should not appear to the West as a militarist state.

SOELLE MEETS IRAN'S FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

LD051956 Tehran IRNA in English 1718 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 5, IRNA -- The Iranian Foreign Ministry's director general of economic affairs, Mohammad Hoseyn Adeli, met with the foreign trade minister of the German Democratic Republic (GDR), Horst Soelle, while visiting the Leipzig trade fair on Tuesday. In this meeting, Adeli told the GDR official that Iran was interested in the transfer of technology and the export of non-oil commodities.

The GDR minister said his country would cooperate with Iran in the two fields, adding that bilateral trade relations could expand further. Meanwhile it was announced that the GDR minister for machine tools and processing machines, Rudi Georgi, will soon visit Iran to attend Tehran's international trade fair.

SED CC MESSAGE TO FRIENDSHIP DAYS WITH NICARAGUA

AU070747 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Sep 84 p 6

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee sent the following greetings message, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the participants in the "Days of Friendship and Anti-Imperialist Solidarity Between the Youth of the GDR and Nicaragua" that opened today, Monday:

Dear friends: On behalf of the SED Central Committee, I convey cordial greetings to all members of the FDJ and the Sandinist Youth of 19 July participating in the "Days of Friendship and Anti-Imperialist Solidarity Between the Youth of the GDR and Nicaragua."

Your meeting devoted to the 35th anniversary of the GDR and the 5th anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist People's Revolution in Nicaragua demonstrates the fraternal militant community of the youth of our two countries.

Where the power is in the hands of the people, the young have all opportunities open to them to participate actively in shaping a society liberated from exploitation and aimed at the well-being of the working people. You are proving this in the daily struggle to increase production in industry and agriculture, in industrious learning and studying, in defending the revolutionary achievements of our peoples and in the struggle for the preservation of peace in the world. Thus, you are fulfilling the legacy of your great models, Ernst Thaelmann and Augusto Cesar Sandino. In their spirit, the young generation of the GDR and Nicaragua stand shoulder to shoulder against the joint enemy, U.S. imperialism, which threatens the existence of the whole of mankind by the deployment of new nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe, and wants to eliminate achievements of the Sandinist Revolution in Nicaragua by terror and gang warfare.

Dear Nicaraguan friends: On behalf of all our people we assure you that the GDR will continue to stand unshakably at the side of the people of Nicaragua in their just struggle against imperialist intervention plans, and for peace, freedom, and social progress.

Dear friends: We are convinced that the FDJ and the Sandinist Youth of 19 July will intensify their cooperation with this meeting, and will at the same time make an active contribution to preparing for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow in 1985.

I wish you cordial meetings of friendship and fraternal affinity and eventful days to all participants in the "Days of Friendship and Anti-Imperialist Solidarity Between the Youth of the GDR and Nicaragua" and to their Erfurt hosts.

HONECKER'S TELEGRAM TO URUGUAY'S CP LEADER

AU070730 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, sent the following telegram to Rodney Arismendi, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay:

With great pleasure and satisfaction we took note of the liberation from years of imprisonment of the steadfast Communist and patriot of Uruguay, Comrade Jaime Perez. His release is the result of the sacrifical struggle of the Uruguayan Communists and all patriotic forces of the country to eliminate the dictatorship and restore freedom and democracy.

I convey to you [using familiar form of address] and all Uruguayan Communists the most cordial congratulations of the SED Central Committee and all GDR communists on this great success that is also an expression of the powerful international solidarity with the struggle of Uruguay's democrats.

I ask you to convey our best wishes for health and creative vigor to Comrade Jaime Perez.

SCHABOWSKI MEETS WITH PCF'S MARCHAIS IN PARIS

LD101427 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1727 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Paris, 9 Sep (ADN) -- The head of the SED delegation to the L'HUMANITE Press Festival, Guenter Schabowski, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and chief editor of NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, had a friendly meeting over theweekend with Georges Marchais, secretary general of the PCF. Guenter Schabowski conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which Georges Marchais reciprocated equally cordially.

The talks centered on topical political questions and an exchange of views on the struggle to secure peace and for a turn to disarmament and detente. The partners in the talks agreed that in the current tense international situation, the cooperation of communists and all forces interested in the preservation of peace is an urgent task to prevent the slide of mankind into a nuclear catastrophe.

Guenter Schabowski said that in view of the dangers to world peace created by the United States and NATO, the GDR regards it as the paramount task together with its allies to employ all forces toward averting a nuclear world conflagration and ending the arns race.

Guenter Schabowski confirmed the desire of the GDR to lead the international situation back from the position aggravated by U.S. imperialism on the path of detente. The continuation and expansion of political dialogue between all who take the preservation of peace to their hearts is for that reason an important concern. There is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence.

Georges Marchais gave a broad picture of PCE actions in cooperation with all the country's peace-loving forces to further strengthen the people's struggle against the main enemy of mankind: bellicose imperialism. He spoke about the activities planned for the week for peace and disarmament at the end of October in France. The PCF supports these initiatives and also stands unshakably at the side of the working people who stand for the preservation of jobs and are pursuing actions against the effects of the crisis.

Guenter Schabowski informed him that the citizens of the GDR are reacting to the danger to mankind created by the aggressive circles of imperialism with the firm resolve now most of all to give a stronge political, economic, and military foundation to the peace policy of the GDR.

FRG REACTION TO ZHIVKOV POSTPONEMENT CITED

LD101056 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Todor Zhivkov's visit to the FRG has been postponed until a later date at Bulgaria's request. Ivan Lipovecz [Budapest radio correspondent in Bonn] speaks about the Bonn announcement:

[Lipovecz] Originally the Bulgarian head of state was to arrive in Bonn a week from Tuesday. According to information received here over the weekend, a message arrived from Sofia that said that in the present international situation such a visit could contribute little to the progress of East-West relations.

The Federal Government noted with regret that, following Erich Honecker, Todor Zhivkov, too, has postponed his visit to the FRG. At the same time in a television interview yesterday Foreign Minister Genscher confirmed that Bonn remains ready to continue the dialogue and cooperation with the socialist countries.

Willy Brandt, president of the opposition, the SPD hearing the news, said that now the illusion has been dispelled that East-West relations can develop fruitfully without taking into account missile and arms buildup and the stalemate in the arms limitation talks.

EFFORTS TO SOLVE CONFLICTS: BALKAN RELATIONS

LD101005 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 9 Sep 84

[From "The Week" program]

[Text] One can sense at present that the prospects for Soviet-American relations are bleak and no one knows how long this situation may last. Nonetheless, we can witness efforts, based on good will, being made in several regions of the world to solve local hotbeds of conflict. The sensible maintenance of relations between the two German states would also be an example of this. For this reason we hope that Erich Honecker's visit to Bonn, which has just been canceled, will not join the list of diplomatic fiascos. However, we are also witnessing positive initiatives in the Balkans. This region of Europe, which lies ever so near to us -- and which was described by the late British Prime Minister Churchill as the soft underbelly of Europe -- is full of the symptoms of the most diverse social and political diseases even today. Therefore, it is not a matter of indifference whether it is possible to ward off the threat of a large-scale conflict while the smaller ones are constantly on the agenda. The deputy foreign minister of socialist Bulgaria has given an interview to Hungarian television about his country's efforts to that effect.

[Begin recording of Bulgarian deputy foreign minister, not verbally identified, speaking in Bulgarian with translation superimposed] Since we are also a Balkan country, we believe that, in spite of the more difficult international situation, the position in the Balkans is currently relatively calm. All Balkan countries have surely drawn conclusions from their past history; after all, everything compels us to seek peaceful solutions of issues so that we may, as much as possible improve relations between the Balkan countries and preserve peace.

[Reporter] What about the development of relations between the socialist and NATO countries in this region?

[Deputy foreign minister] It is characteristic that the situation is relatively calm, even though the countries in this region belong to different military alliances. Some belong to the Warsaw Pact and others to NATO while there are also neutral, non-aligned countries in the Balkans. Regardless of this, the atmosphere here is relatively calm. It is our conviction that the root of and possibilities for the development of the situation in the Balkans are to be sought through the improvement of bilateral relations.

[Reporter] The proposal to declaring the Balkans a nuclear-free zone has been made several times. What is the situation with regard to this at present?

[Deputy foreign minister] The cause of nuclear disarmament is one of the most important issues in today's world. Apart from the fact that the entire complex of issues needs to be solved -- and this affects not only the Balkans and Europe but all the peoples of the world -- the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans would be of extremely great significance. Naturally, this is no easy task. However, we are sure, in an optimistic way, that as a result of educational work and through our experts' meetings, which have already been held several times, this nuclear-free zone is on the path to fruition and that ultimately an agreement will be reached declaring the Balkans a nuclear-free zone. Naturally, this is no easy question and it depends not only on the peoples of the Balkans but also on our more distant neighbors and on the superpowers. However, as far as I know, the USSR supports these initiatives.

[Reporter] What is your view on Cyprus?

[Deputy foreign minister] Our official view is that Cyprus should be a unified, non-aligned country and it must solve its own problems without any outside interference.

[Reporter] You also have good relations with Turkey.

[Deputy foreign minister] Yes, indeed. However, this does not prevent us from expressing our views, and we feel that Cyprus should be a unified country. During the visit paid by Milka Planinc, the Yugoslav premier, last July, we formulated our views in the joint documents on the issue of Cyprus, too. [end recording]

MSZMP OFFICIAL ON ENTERPRISE WORK PARTNERSHIPS

AU061200 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by Istvan Marko, deputy head of the Economic Policy Department of the MSZMP Central Committee: "Important Supplements"]

[Excerpts] The activity of supplementary-ancillary economic units has undergone expansion of all its operational forms in the last 2 and 1/2 years. The increase in the number of enterprise business work partnerships has been particularly rapid. Some three-quarters of the participants undertake additional work after normal working hours, to the detriment of their leisure time. In the middle of the year, 5-6 percent of the people employed in the people's economy participated in new forms of organizing and performing work. The financial returns for supplementary-ancillary activity in a strict sense do not amount to 1 percent of the production of enterprises and cooperatives, and the incomes paid out in this sphere make up approximately 2 percent of the cash income of the population. All these main characteristics show that these small enterprises are fulfilling only an ancillary role, in spite of the fact that their activity is becoming increasingly vigorous and is expanding. Large socialist enterprises continue to dominate the Hungarian economy and to determine its development.

Experiences to date also prove that small enterprises can only operate successfully when they are embedded in the economy as a whole. Expansion of their production is decisively linked to enterprises and cooperatives; thus, they do not overshadow socialist ownership and distribution conditions. On the contrary, on the basis of an economically rational division of labor the variety of organizational forms can improve the competitiveness of the entire economy and bring about all-social advantages that, in the final analysis, strengthen socialist ownership and distribution conditions.

According to advance expectations, small-scale organizations can be found in almost all areas of the people's economy. Their common characteristic is the fact that, to a large extent, they strengthen the background [hatter] activity of large enterprises. Many small enterprises and many people have assumed the fulfillment of tasks for which no one volunteered before. Supply has perceptibly improved in certain areas and, in narrow areas, such as passenger transportation and computer technology, a competitive situation has developed. Supply of services has noticeably improved in some places. However, the supplementary-ancillary economy has made only a modest contribution in reducing the group of goods in short supply. Interest in services for the population is less than expected. The suppression of moonlighting is making slower progress than is desirable in this area.

Enterprise business work partnerships have for the most part been established to enhance the production potential of enterprises. The overwhelming proportion of their orders comes from their own enterprises and approximately half of their work aids basic activity. Their operation has enabled improved exploitation of productive capacities and the removal of bottlenecks and thereby, frequently, an increase in exports as well. The overall nature of the activity of enterprise business work partnerships differs from the original concept. In itself, this cannot be considered unfavorable. It is more probable that the economy receives more advantages than disadvantages through the abovementioned change in the activity's overall nature.

The rapid progress of the enterprise business work partnerships is fostered by the coinciding of enterprises' and individual's interests. Enterprises obtain a labor force that they can use economically within organized frameworks, while the working people concerned obtain considerable extra income. (Work partnerships complete jobs previously done by enterprises in cooperation with shorter deadlines, above-average quality, and 10-30 percent cheaper).

Practical experience allays the fear that the increasing predominance of small enterprises draws people away -- particularly skilled experts -- from large enterprises. The migration of experts to private enterprises is not significant, and the new forms have had an unequivocally favorable effect on manpower management. Work performed during leisure time has increased the working time-base also on the scale of the people's economy; while it amounted to the full working time of 30,000-35,000 people in 1983, this figure increased to 45,000-50,000 in the first half of 1984. Not only have the new forms alleviated staff problems, they have also eased the tensions of work force composition. The proliferation of small-scale organizations linked to the enterprises has slowed the previous work force migration and strengthened the bond between good experts and enterprises. And it has guided economic units toward better appreciation of precise work and vocational aptitude. All this has been instrumental in stabilizing the manpower situation of large-scale industry.

In the activity of small organizations, incomes constitute the most disputed point. Personal incomes differ according to the entrepreneurial form, but their common characteristic is the fact that they are higher than enterprise wages paid for a job of equal value. This problem becomes acute primarily in the case of new work organizations operating within enterprise frameworks. In enterprise business work partnerships, earnings per hour are generally two to two-and-a-half times (60-70 forints per hour) those obtained during main work time. However, account should be taken of the fact that work is better organized, people work with greater intensity in business work partnerships, and members are experts with above-average qualifications. They perform their activity after normal working hours, and even the wage system would acknowledge this as overtime wages. In spite of all this, the two kinds of remuneration are creating tension between those in work partnerships and those outside. This can be resolved only if the two kinds of wage systems arebrought closer together and if it is possible to better appreciate outstanding performance accomplished during main working hours.

In some instances, inadequate organization and supervision by managers causes the development of wages that offend society's sense of justice. Sometimes new entrepreneurial forms are created not for economic reasons, but to evade wage regulation. It so happens, albeit to a decreasing extent, that part of ancillary activity -- drawing materials from stock, or making preparations for production -- takes place during main working hours. This is inadmissible. Many enterprises put machinery and services at the disposal of entrepreneurs free of charge.

The operation of new organizational forms also permits insights that can be utilized in other areas. Experience shows that the majority of people are capable of greater achievement, have more initiative, and are more disciplined if this is linked to suitable material interest. The possibility of attaining higher wages clearly encourages better achievements. The new forms also prove that it is worth fostering the creation of conditions to enable units to do their own accounting [csoportos onelszamolas] within the framework of large enterprises.

There Is Need for Them

The decisions taken for the development of the supplementary-ancillary economic units have, therefore, proved to be basically correct, although the new organizational forms also create tensions, problems, and contradictions. Part of the latter can be eliminated in practice or eased by the modification of regulations. Nor do problems arise in the operation of the enterprise business work partnerships which question the justification of this form. There is need for their activity. In addition to the elimination of temporary tensions, it is in our interest to support their expansion. Economic and political means must be used to influence the direction in which their operations better serve the social requirements. Activities involving services to the population, provision of goods in short supply, and background industry should develop faster.

In order to ease the existing shortcomings and tensions, it is necessary to improve organizational and supervisory activity in all areas. The cost of reimbursing means of production and services used by entrepreneurs must be settled in a clear-cut way. There is a need to demand the consistent delimitation of work done during free time from that during main working hours. Unjustified prices and agreements that do not take reality into consideration must be pushed into the background.

In order to decrease negative aspects, in addition to the external supervisory organs, it is also necessary to rely more on the internal supervision of the enterprise. With the cooperation of public social bodies -- within the economic unity -- it is necessary to give more publicity to the supplementary activities taking place within the economy, to paid income, and to the possibility of the democratic supervision of the collective.

NUMBER OF INDEPENDENT PARTNERSHIPS INCREASES

AU061211 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 4 Sep 84 p 5

[Article by Jozsef Geza Kovacs, scientific collaborator at the Institute of Labor Research: "The Name of the Firm: Business Work Partnership"]

[Summary] The independent business work partnerships, unlike the enterprise business work partnerships, operate in the private sector and provide a wide range of services. "The number of independent business work partnerships has been steadily increasing, and by the end of 1983 there were some 4,700 of them with 24,000 members and 3,000 staff. The majority of their members, some 75-80 percent, have kept their original jobs, and thus only 6-7,000 people have them as their main jobs." As to their activity, "some 1,700 partnerships are active in industrial production work, and 1,200 in the construction industry. The others provide various services." The majority of the business work partnerships were created to fulfill real needs and requirements, but sometimes these needs have been overestimated and this has led to the closing down of some of them, but not more than 4-5 percent. These partnerships play an important role in supplying the population with services and goods in short supply as well as in easing the burden of state investments. They also contribute to widening the availability of jobs. They supplement private trade well, but they only contribute slightly to easing the difficulties of background industry.

Study of their composition shows a wide range of members of different background and training. Experience shows "the selection of suitable members is rarely a problem. It is interesting, however, that not every small enterpreneur possesses entrepreneurial ambition." Thus, there are members who fulfill only technical, professional tasks, leaving administration and marketing to the others.

"There is no doubt about the usefulness of these partnerships to the people's economy. But what is it that makes them attractive to the members and participants? Primarily the material incentive, of course. The attainable income is sometimes really considerable, but for the most part does not far exceed the attainable income in the enterprises." Independence is also quoted as attractive for the members, as well as the absence of rigid hierarchy. The lack of sufficient means of production, however, represents an obstacle to the faster development of these partnerships. The practice of machine leasing is still rudimentary and enterprises are not interested in selling even their unused machines and installations. "Also characteristic of the business work partnerships is the fact that they prefer to link their activity to enterprises whose orders can represent secure markets." "This cooperation is very useful in providing the partnerships with raw materials and necessary technology, but sometimes the enterprises are to be blamed for the failure of the cooperation, as certain heads still harbor distrust for the private sector." Credit availability presents a problem, and even well-situated partnerships can require credits if they are to expand their activity. Various partnerships show different market behavior.

"There are those who try to stay competitive on the market with low prices while others try to compensate for higher prices with flexibility, speed, reliability." Some business work partnerships consider themselves a short-term aim, while others see theirs as a long-term activity. "The political positions supporting their activity continue to guarantee the spread of small organizational forms. But the goal is not only a numerical increase; they should help more effectively in the implementation of the tasks of the people's economy and in the supply of goods and services to the population."

JUSTICE MINISTER ON CRIME INCREASE, DISTRIBUTION

AU061330 [Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 1 September on page 5 carries a 3,000-word interview with Dr Imre Markoja, justice minister, by Laszlo Szabo entitled: "On Crime and the Administration of Justice."

According to the minister, there has been an increase in "disorders as regards adjusting to society" in the last few years, and "in 1983, for instance, the number of those who committed crimes exceeded 150,000, an 8.4 percent increase compared to 1982." The statistics also show an increase of crimes against public property and especially private property. "The proportion of these crimes made up 59.6 percent of all crimes in 1983, an increase of 2.8 percent as regards crimes against public property and 10.5 percent as regards crimes against private property compared to 1982." As for the causes of this increase, the minister mentions, among other things, the existence of a criminal underworld of limited membership, the desire to get rich quick, and the fact that the increased material well-being of the population invites thieves if the public does not keep its property safe.

Concerning the number of criminals, the minister says that "the increase of crime regularly accompanies the increase in the number of those committing crimes." However, the dynamics of crime increase faster than the number of criminals, which means that there are people who commit a series of crimes.

On the question of whom he considers the most dangerous among criminals, the minister answers that he "considers the fanatics of force and the criminals gathered together in gangs as the most dangerous."

On the issue of recidivists, the minister expresses the need to reeducate them, and thus "the educational effect of punishment must be increased." Thus, in 1983, 25.8 percent of convicted persons were sentenced to imprisonment and "70 percent of them were recidivists." The stress is on education and reeducation, but these are not always successful as "in 1983, 34.5 percent of all criminals were persons with previous records, and 14.9 percent were recidivists."

Among the forms of punishment, the minister mentions fines as being the most widespread form of punishment and says that of the adults convicted last year, 40 percent were fined. "About one-fifth of those convicted were given suspended sentences, and in the case of more than 12 percent of those convicted, educational measures, probation, and reformatory work are applied."

Concerning the size of the fines, the minister says that, in spite of claims to the opposite, the fines are severe, depending on the crime committed, but it is necessary to make sure that the regulations deter the criminals and "ensure that it never pays to commit a crime."

On the connection between alcoholism and crime, the minister says that there is a close relationship between them, which is proved by the fact that "in 1983, in the case of 42 percent of the convicted adults, crimes committed were in connection with the consumption of alcohol." Alcoholism also leads to the breakup of families, which in turn "creates favorable breeding ground for child and youth crime." Concerning this, the minister promises that serious measures are expected in the area of family, child, and youth protection. Education plays an important role here, too. The activity of efficient crime prevention is also imperative in the successful struggle against crime.

Asked about the proportion of the Gypsy population in the number of criminals, the minister affirms that their criminality is more than double that of the non-Gypsy population, adding that it is not an ethnic question but a result of the disadvantageous social situation of the Gypsies, and huge efforts are being made to solve the Gypsy situation in Hungary.

Concerning tramps, the minister admits that their number is not small and "the authorities convict some 15-20,000 persons yearly," and that new legislative measures will be taken this year to curb this number, measures that will apply more severe punishment in these cases as well as the obligation to work under supervision as part of the punishment.

On the issue of juvenile delinquency, the minister says that "we consider it a serious problem in spite of the fact that only 1.6 percent of the 14-18 age group are juvenile delinquents. More than two-thirds are convicted of crimes against property, and it is alarming that a large proportion is involved in burglary and 22 percent (according to 1983 statistics) commit their crimes under the influence of alcohol." The minister calls for an increase in the responsibility of the school, the family, and the youth organizations in the education of the youth.

Finally, the minister refers to bribery and corruption which, he says, are spreading in commerce and the services although not in public office, and to the damage caused by carelessness as "not everybody is aware of what damage can be caused to the country by irresponsible, careless decisions and behavior; many consider that the state can stand everything and can replace without difficulty the losses caused by irresponsibility and carelessness."

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BULGARIAN FESTIVITIES

LD101159 Budapest MTI in English 1025 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 10 (MTI) -- A Hungarian party and government delegation, headed by Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, which attended festivities held on the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Bulgaria, returned home on Monday. The delegation included Janos Hoos, member of the Central Committee and state secretary of the National Planning Office, and Gyula Kobli, deputy head of HSWP CC's department.

Present at the arrival of the party and government delegation was Boncho Mitev, Bulgarian ambassador in Budapest.

USSR SUPREME COURT DELEGATION DEPARTS 9 SEP

LD101432 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September (MTI) -- The delegation of the Supreme Court of the Soviet Union, which had visited Hungary under the leadership of Vice-Chairman Yevgeniy Smolentsev, left Hungary Sunday.

The delegation, which was invited to Hungary by Jeno Szilbereky, president of the Supreme Court, studied the work of the Supreme Court in the administration of justice and principle guidelines, the development of law, the work of courts and topical issues of jurisdiction.

The delegation met Rezso Trautmann, deputy president of the Presidential Council, and visited Imre Markoja, minister of justice, and Karoly Szijarto, chief prosecutor.

GASPAR, MEHES RECEIVE BELGIAN TU GROUP

LD102156 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] A Belgian trade union delegation has held talks in Hungary. The delegation headed by the secretary general of the Federation du Travail de Belge held negotiations with Sandor Gaspar, chairman of the National Council of Trade Unions (SZOT), and Lajos Mehes, secretary general of SZOT. They informed each other about the political and economic situation of their countries and then exchanged views about Hungarian-Belgian trade union relations and about the most important issues of the international trade union movement. They have agreed that the primary task is the maintenance of peace and the slowing down of the arms race.

DEPUTY PREMIER BORBANDI DEPARTS FOR MONGOLIA

LD101009 Budapest MTI in English 1704 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 9 (MTI) -- Deputy Prime Minister Janos Borbandi, chairman of the Hungarian section of the Hungarian-Mongolian Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation Committee, left for Mongolia Sunday to meet the Mongolian chairman of the committee. Janos Borbandi is accompanied by Otto Herkner, deputy foreign trade minister.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY IN LAOS -- Budapest, September 6 (MTI) -- Dr Laszlo Rosta, Hungarian ambassador accredited to the Lao People's Democratic Republic, presented his credentials to President Souphanouvong of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1738 GMT 6 Sep 84 LD]

BULGARIAN ANNIVERSARY EXHIBITION -- Budapest, September 7 (MTI) -- An exhibition in honour of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Bulgaria was opened Friday in Budapest at the Hungarian Labour Movement Museum by Deputy Minister of Culture and Education Ferenc Gazso. Also present at the opening was Boncho Mitev, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Hungary. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 7 Sep 84 LD]

DEPUTY MINISTER RELIEVED OF POST -- The Council of Ministers has relieved Imre Hollai, deputy minister of foreign affairs, from his post with recognition of his merits, because he has received another important assignment. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 4 Sep 84 LD]

APPOINTMENT TO MATERIALS OFFICE -- Budapest, September 7 (MTI) -- The Hungarian Council of Ministers has appointed Ferenc Vissi vice-president of the National Office of Materials and Prices. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 7 Sep 84 LD]

NEGATION OF YALTA 'INFLAMES' EAST-WEST RELATIONS

LD110915 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Report from Washington correspondent Maksymilian Berezowski -- recorded]

[Text] During preelection canvasing for votes of the so-called ethnic minorities, President Reagan has presented his confrontation platform at a rally of conservatively orientated American Poles in the state of Pennsylvania. Subsequently he will visit Americans of Spanish and Italian origin.

Reagan used this opportunity to question once again the contents of the Yalta Agreement which are the basis for the postwar order and borders in Europe. In effect, the anti-communist interpretation of the Yalta Agreement shakes the peaceful order of Europe which has stood the test of 40 years. In his speech, the President referred to remarks made by himself and members of his administration on the subject, which seem to pour from a horn of plenty.

The negation of the Yalta Agreement not only inflames East-West relations, it also confirms that Washington is anxious to exacerbate them. American commentators do not hide the fact that such a tactic is directed against the joint interests of the socialist states. In his election journeys, Reagan wants to win such groups as Polonia, which previously have been loyal to the Democratic Party. Therefore, in Pennsylvania he praised the role of Polonia in the United States and played with the sentiment for historical heritage and the motherland.

Here the President again showed hostility, without saying a word about the need to depart from the policy of restrictions toward the only Poland which really exists.

RECENT STATEMENTS SHOW CONTINUING FRG REVISIONISM

LD101842 Warsaw PAP in English 1418 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw, Sept.]0 -- Professor Czeslaw Pilichowski, deputy head of the Main Commission of Investigation of Nazi Crimes in Poland — National Remembrance Institute, has been asked for comment on dangerous trends in the FRG policy which are both a jeopardy to peace in Europe and run counter to the letter of the 1970 Polish-FRG normalization treaty. Excerpts:

FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl's presence at a West German revanchist rally and the speech he delivered on behalf of the FRG Government in Brunswick provided evidence that a revisionist and anti-Polish state doctrine makes the foundations of the official FRG policy. In this aspect, Chancellor Kohl's policy towards Poland and other East European states is a continuation of the FRG state revisionist doctrine worked out by Adenauer and his successors.

Kohl's assertions in the above mentioned speech that the German questiun was still open, that territories which had for centuries remained under the influence of German culture were also party of the German homeland came as nothing new in the CDU/CSU policy.

The so-called "White Book of Human Rights in Germany and the Situation of Germans in Eastern Europe", which was compiled seven years ago under Helmut Kohl's supervision as CDU chairman and which was handed by CDU/CSU Bundestag deputies to members of the Belgrade 77 CSCE meeting in 1977, was a product of great German nationalism that failed to take into account the realities contained in the FRG commitments to Poland.

It served the same falsifications about Poland which now are being formulated in the FRG on an alleged existence of the so-called more-than-a-million-strong German minority in Poland, which is an obvious nonsense.

Referring to the CDU/CSU "White Book" of 1977, which hit out at the general climate of political detente and normalization of Polish-FRG relations at that time, I want to point forcefully that the CDU/CSU-led West German right has never acknowledged the spirit and letter of the December 1970 Polish-FRG treaty on normalization of bilateral relations.

In this situation, my view is that one could treat only as political camouflage those statements made by West German politicians and FRG Vice-Chancellor Hans-Dietrich Genscher which declare that "pacta sunt servanda" -- the accords which are binding in Polish-FRG relations — that they are on the grounds of the Polish-FRG normalization treaty and even want to give these relations a "new and better" quality.

These are empty-worded declarations, and the essence of the FRG policy towards Poland is demonstrated by the course of historical, geographical and political revisionism carried out by the FRG Government. This was best evidence by the FRG chancellor's speech in Brunswick.

The December 7, 1970 Polish-FRG treaty on normalization of relations was, is, and will be the only exponent of mutual relations, and realization of the treaty by the West German side -- the only indicator of the factual FRG policy towards Poland and one of the key tests showing how much the FRG cares about European stability, consolidation of peace and security in Europe.

WESTERN VIEWS ON IMF MEMBERSHIP EXAMINED

LD062116 Warsaw PAP in English 1416 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 6 -- Commenting on the recently proliferating declarations of various types, made chiefly by politicians from West European countries to support Poland's application to join the IMF and the World Bank, filed November 6, 1983, the Polish Government daily RZECZPOSPOLITA said today: "These declarations can hardly be seen as more than just an empty gesture in view of the fact that Poland has not been invited to take part as an observer country in the IMF Council of Governors' meeting, which opens September 24.

"Today, it is difficult to tell precisely when Poland's joining the two international financial organizations may become a fact. However, optimists say that this can be expected as early as the first half of 1985, and pessimists -- that somewhat later.

"But one thing is certain: It will not be connected with a 'dollar rain', nor will Poland lose its economic sovereignty.

"Certain circles in the West keep trying to associate (the Polish IMF and World Bank candidacy) with political conditions whose nature is unacceptable for any sovereign state. The Government of People's Poland has many times declared its refusal to ever accept them."

"Some social circles in Poland feel, being presumably influenced by demagogical Western propaganda, that the IMF membership means a dollar rain for Poland, supposed to solve all payment problems of this country.

"Many other voices demonize the IMF, trying to make it responsible for some countries' development problems. These same circles are also raising the question of tough conditions allegedly imposed by the IMF on its members to the detriment of their economic interests. Extreme evaluations are sometimes caused by deliberate ill intentions on the part of their authors, who try to achieve their political ends in this way," the paper opined.

AMNESTY PROCEEDING, REARREST FIGURES UPDATED

LD110911 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0330 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] By virtue of the amnesty, penal proceedings against nearly 42,000 people have been discontinued to date. In cases of over 3,800 people, the earlier applied temporary custodial orders were revoked. At the same time prosecutors have begun penal proceedings against 488 people who, shortly after being released from a penal institution or detention, committed further offenses.

SOLIDARITY CRITICIZED ON GDANSK ANNIVERSARY

AU061239 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Aug 84 p 4

[Jerzy Bielicki article: "Who Abandoned the Accords?"]

[Text] "In creating the new, independent, self-governing trade unions, the Interplant Strike Committee [MKS] states that they will observe the principles mapped out in the PPR Constitution. The new professional trade unions will defend the workers' social and material interests and do not intend to play the role of a political party. They profess the principles of the social ownership of the means of production, which forms the basis of the existing socialist system in Poland. Recognizing that the PZPR fulfills the leading role in the state, and without undermining the existing system of international alliances, they are striving to ensure suitable ways for working people to control the system, express their opinions, and defend their interests."

We took this excerpt from the accord negotiated on 31 August 1980 in Gdansk by the MKS and the Government commission. At the time, nothing indicated that this commitment, signed by the representatives of the strikers, would not be respected in practice. Indeed, soon after that while measures to register the Solidarity statute were being taken, attempts were made to omit this entry, but it was finally passed through as an integral part of the trade union's statute and was therefore, supposed to form the principles that endorsed its lawful activities.

But later, month by month, this commitment was more and more overtly abandoned. One of the manifestations of this was the attacks made on the PZPR, its leadership, and its masses of members. The independent self-governing trade union Solidarity, which was registered as a trade union, began to change into a "social movement," in which political issues dominated the concern for the social and material interests of the working people. Indeed, only 3-4 years have elapsed since those days, but we can still recall the side of Solidarity leaders and advisers who were arbitrary and arrogant, the way they destroyed everything that could lead to accord, and their attempts to dictate conditions to others that were at odds with socialism.

The number of matters like this were countless, and the scenario was a rich one. Today let us recall only some of the facts that testify to the contravention of the statutory principles regarding the excerpt cited in my introduction -- the union's attitude to the PZPR and the leading role it plays in the socialist state.

For example, in using the method of abusing the trust of millions of people, it was argued that Solidarity and the workers' self-management bodies that were emerging under its aegis were the only representatives of the working people, while the party cells were just dictating the political principles of behavior. It was said that we, Solidarity, are the people, while the party is the power apparatus. Even this thesis was a foreordained and unavoidable wager that, at the end of the road, there must be a confrontation.

The chairman for the Western Pomeranian regional branch of Solidarity in Trzebiatow clearly said at the end of October 1981: "...the time for kid-glove treatment has ended. Let them shout whatever they want, that should not interest us.... The party will no longer be at the work plants. It will only exist in the towns.... And let them stay there and further their party ideology."

Andrzej Rozplochowski, another central Solidarity activist said the following at the congress: "....and so we must rid ourselves of party plant committees," while the union's chairman [Lech Walesa] said during a famous meeting in Radom at the beginning of December 1981, without mincing words: "We must let people in a little bit on what we are playing at, tell them that we are playing for high stakes, that we are completely changing the reality of the situation, and that this game cannot end in any other way. No change to the system can be brought about without coming to blows with one another."

These were not only words, but they were also facts -- sad facts. The following plants, for example, were already acting in accordance with this scenario: the Ponar factory in Zywiec, Fadrom in Wroclaw, and the Polish Aviation Plant or the Huta Warszawa Steelworks in Warsaw. They did, indeed, fail to implement these intentions in time before 13 December 1981, but definite decisions and deadlines did exist because it was planned that party committees should be removed from certain plants by the end of 1981.

During the electoral campaign, the antiparty activities of the Solidarity authorities came to light to the plant commissions, the main regional administrations, and to congress delegates. On the whole, party membership eliminated the possibility of a person standing as a candidate, and incited people to hand in their party membership cards and leave the ranks of the PZPR. Only those who now deemed their party cards to be a meaningless ticket were, in principle, the ones who remained in authority.

The attacks made on the party were part of the campaign to disparage socialism. One of the leading activists of Solidarity, who was initially its press spokesman and then worked actively in the Lower Silesian region, said outright: "There has been a disintegration of the functions of the authorities that are connected with the organization of collective affairs, especially the economy." He was mistaken about this, as were others.

A wave of "spontaneous" appeals and resolutions of a clearly antiparty nature was organized in the fall of 1981 by Solidarity's main propaganda men and their advisers. The AS bulletin of the Solidarity press agency was teeming with this kind of statement. For example, in issue 56, which came out at the end of November, the bulletin said that the Solidarity plant committee in the Fradom plant in Wroclaw is in the process of adopting a document that reads: "... Removing party organizations from the plants is necessary for the success of the reform."

In certain plants, a referendum was held in which the union's members were supposed to give their opinion on a vote of confidence for the government, and express their support for the proposal to dissolve the Sejm and eliminate the entry about the party's leading role from the union's statute.

There are also other facts illustrating this. Point 19 of the Solidarity program adopted at the congress included the following words: "... Our union will support and defend the citizens' initiatives aimed at presenting the various political, economic, and social programs to the people, as well as to organize themselves with the intention of implementing these programs in practice."

These were not just threats. Jerzy Milewski, former Solidarity activist who is still active today in Brussels, was already preparing places for his party to occupy after... the PZPR plant committees had been ousted from the plants. He was also organizing the Polish labor party, a creation based on Social Democratic and syndicalist, which professed the principles of class conciliation. Then the former activists of the Social Self-Defense Committee, which officially dissolved itself during the Solidarity congress, tried to form another new structure only a month later, called Freedom, Justice and Independence, [Wolnosc, Sprawiedliosc, i Niepodleglosz self-governing clubs of the Republic, which promoted antiparty and anti-Soviet theses in the draft program.

Once more, let us refer back to the documents. The abovementioned AS Solidarity bulletin includes a report in issue 38 on the work of the problems teams at the Solidarity congress. Team XI discussed the following issue: "the union in the face of the state authorities and the PZPR." It was stated that this discussion was marked by a difference of opinion between the so-called fundamentalists and the pragmatists. On the whole, these differences only depended on whether the PZPR and the socialist state should be dealt with now or later.

The fight against the party, the attempt to infiltrate the important bodies of the socialist authorities' order and security apparatus, and the intolerance shown toward other trade unions (despite its slogans about pluralism) are only some of the examples of the way the Solidarity leaders and their advisers acted at that time. Their post-August canon was a double no -- no to the distortions, and no to socialism.

And so, the prverbial "cat was let out of the bag" very quickly in this way to expose the treachery toward the letter and spirit of the accords.

CONTROL COMMISSION ASSESSES ACTIVITY AFTER CHECKS

AU070910 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 August 84 pp 1, 4

[Text] PAP -- On 29 August, a session of the Presidium of the PZPR Central Control Commission [CKKP] was held to assess the implementation of the decisions made by Supreme Chamber of Control [NIK] on the party control commissions' juridical and preventive activities following the recent checks.

The Presidium stated that the recommendations made by the Ninth CKKP Plenum in June 1983 were being implemented more fully. Both the CKKP and the regional party control commissions take advantage of the information provided by NIK for instituting disciplinary action against party members who shoulder responsibility for the various forms of negligence discovere during the course of the checks. The party control commissions impose severe penalties on those guilty of bad management or dishonesty and where warranted, make proposals to the party cells concerned to withdraw their recommendation for that person to be in a managerial position.

During the first half of this year, the CKKP and regional party control commissions expelled or punished several score people from the PZPR, recommended that 28 people be recalled from managerial positions, and issued warnings to over 100 party members, exclusively on the basis of materials supplied by NIK, which were supplemented by the CKKP's research, irrespective of the reports issued by any other control bodies. Primary party organizations also undertook suitable juridical and preventive action based on the suggestions of NIK materials conveyed by the party control commissions.

In all these spheres we will increase the motivational role played by producers.

Wieczorek: A lot of criticism has been directed against rationing. What can we expect in the immediate future?

Kedzierska: We will occupy ourselves with rationing as long as there is a need to do so. How long it will be necessary is another question entirely. We know about the entire problem of rationing. It is not only the ministry's problem, but also the government's and our entire economy's. As soon as it is possible to lift rationing, we will surely do so. Now we are waiting for the results of this year's harvests, because the possibilities of raising supplies of fats, flour, and buckwheat are connected to these results.

Wieczorek: Can we therefore expect a reduction in the rationing of grain products and butter?

Kedzierska: Do you think I would be honest if I said yes without basing myself on very accurate calculations? I cannot do so, especially because right now harvest stocks are being calculated. When they have been calculated, we will return to the problem.

Wieczorek: So can we expect a considerable improvement in the supply of goods?

Kedzierska: We are in the middle of discussions on the central annual plan. Society has had the opportunity to acquaint itself with this interesting document. It emerges from this document that there are prospects for an improvement in market supplies and for market stabilization.

There will be more rapid growth in the supply of industrial goods, especially those which are highly demanded by society. There will be more durable goods, above all refrigerators. Our imports thereof are assured at quite a high level, and I believe obtaining a refrigerator will not be so big a problem as it has until now. I am saying this because I know that when there are difficulties in buying food, a refrigerator is quite simply essential.

We also expect a marked improvement in supplies of clothing, knitwear, hosiery, and fabrics. Activity has been undertaken which presents prospects of favorable changes in the supply of footwear, involving styles which are the most sought after right now, especially by young people.

There should also be a tangible improvement in supplies of rice. It is certain that in the final quarter of this year there will be more macaroni, sweets, pastries, and frozen foods. We are trying to improve supplies of coffee, tea, and some spices.

As far as dairy produce is concerned, the demand will be fully met. Supplies of cold cuts and meat will be altered in favor of greater supplies of pork.

As we can clearly see, the market is becoming settled and is starting to function normally. Of course I am aware that supply is not adequate of every type of product. But it takes time to reestablish a proper level of production and make good the shortages that have accumulated over recent years.

We must all realize that every shopper works somewhere, produces somewhere, and has influence over the way the market will look. This does not only depend on the ministry. Although one cannot say that everyone is responsible for what is happening on the market, a great amount depends on our attitude toward work and on the quality of the goods and services we provide.

The CKKP Presidium positively assessed the practice of mutual consultation that is used in many voivodships by voivodship party control commissions and NIK representatives on the subject and aims of the planned checks. The party control commissions took into consideration the enterprises or institutions who had sent indicators to them of the various cases of wastefulness and even corrupt practices that were occurring in them. As a result of these indicators, and on the initiative of the voivodship party control commissions, in many voivodships the NIK representatives carried out checks of the overall picture of the economy in certain work plants, of regulations governing the allocation of cooperative housing, and of the way in which offices and institutions examine the complaints and letters coming in from the people.

Attention was drawn to the fact that the activities of the party control commissions are implemented more speedily and effectively when NIK decisions made after the checks not only map out the irregularities that exist, but also make certain people responsible for carrying them out.

The CKKP Presidium stressed that the further increase of the operative nature of party control commissions at all levels in taking advantage of NIK's postcheck material is essential for the more consistent combating of various kinds of evils, infringements, and negligence both in the economy and in social living-standard issues, as well as in relations between our officials and citizens. The Presidium recommended that the party control commissions especially turn their attention to the proposals made during the checks made by the NIK controllers, which were not implemented.

In the next point on its agenda for discussion, the Presidium adopted a praiseworthy plan to call on 6 September a meeting of the chairmen of the voivodship party control commissions to exchange experiences and discuss the tasks facing the party control commissions in light of the overall picture of the activities undertaken by the party during the last half of the year.

TRADE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON MARKET SITUATION

AU061349 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Sep 84 p 3

[Interview with Anna Kedzierska, minister of domestic trade and services, by Marzenna Wieczorek: "We Are Rebuilding the Market Step by Step"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Wieczorek: You have assumed leadership of your ministry at a difficult time for trade. Which activities are the most important right now?

Kedzierska: There is hardly ever a good time for trade, and my predecessors have had an even more difficult task. After all, great positive changes have occurred recently on the market. Trade is a perpetual barometer of the economy, looked at by everyone doing his daily shopping. Although it seems a tourism, trade does require constant improvement.

As one of the most important tasks I would include, above all, further efforts to increase supplies both in terms of quality and quantity. From the consumer's point of view, this is the basic condition for easing the burden of shopping and facilitating selection. We wish to increase our efforts aimed at fully meeting the population's demand for basic goods. At the same time, and in line with the economy's real possibilities, we will try to improve in stages the market supplies of higher-ranking goods, especially those which make it easier to run a household and make it possible for people to enjoy their spare time. At the same time we will aim to have these masses of goods efficiently delivered to the consumer.

ADAM SCHAFF'S VIEWS ON MARXISM ATTACKED

AU100935 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 3 Sep 84 p 7

[Kazimierz Lastawski article: "The Dispute About the Marxist Theory of Revolution"]

[Text] Marxism came into being in the mid-19th century as a theory and ideology of the workers class, and developed in the era of steam and electricity. It has retained its topicality in this nuclear era, because its theoretical ideas are a synthesis of all the achievements of progressive, materialistic social thought.

Marxist-Leninist ideology reflects the basic class interests of the working people (social justice, equality, and social progress) as well as the humanist ideals of mankind. It also serves the activity of the largest political movement in the world, which totals several scores of millions of members from all continents, races, states, nations, and societies representing various historical traditions,

Marxism has developed in practical confrontation with bourgeois ideology and in competition with attempts to replace it by other political streams such as anarchism, revisionism, and hurrah-revolutionism. It has had its advocates and sympathizers as well as declared enemies and various "repairers." During its contest with them, it has continued to strengthen its ideological principles and to cater to the needs of the political struggle waged by the workers class. In the past few years, the attention of Marxist theoreticians has primarily been centered on polemics against the concepts of "democratic socialism" and "Eurocommunism." Professor Marian Orzechowski's new book entitled "Dispute About the Marxist Theory of Revolution" (Warsaw 1984) is no doubt an example of such polemics.

The author has analyzed many issues of Marxist-Leninist theory and of the practice of socialist construction, has appraised the road already traversed, and has tried to respond to intensive attempts to discredit Marxism during the current anticommunist crusade in the world. He has also answered many questions put forward by our party at its ninth congress and at the First All-Party Ideological-Thoeretical Conference.

The author has devoted most attention to three closely connected issues:

-- the polemics, backed by arguments, against the subjectivist concepts produced by Adam Schaff in the past few years, especially by his work entitled "Die Kommunistiche Bewegung an Schiedeweg" [The Communist Movement at a Crossroads], published in Vienna in 1982;

-- the universalist contents of Marxist-Leninist theory in the modern world;

-- the evaluation of the experience of socialist construction and further difficulties of our country's development.

The self-critical reassessment of PZPR policy and the program for socialist renewal developed by the ninth party congress in July 1981 have been responsible for a "return to the sources of Marxism" in our country. Work has begun to republish Lenin's works and develop a long-term program of our party. The Central Committee commission appointed to explain the reasons for and the course of social conflicts in People's Poland has published its findings, and many associated works have also been published. Against this background. A. Schaff's work -- despite his undoubted theoretical ambitions and his pose as an "open Marxist" -- provides only a subjective, one-sided, and very simplified evaluation of real socialism, an evalution that is downright false in some places.

According to Mr Orzechowski, this evaluation "is part of the historical trend to revise the views of Marx, Engels, and Lenin under the catchwords of 'creative Marxism' and a 'return to Marx.'" Schaff's evaluation has coincided with the view of various critics of Marxism who pit the "young" Marx against the "old" Marx, Marx against Lenin, and universal Marxism against local (Russian) Marxism. Most often these views are united by demonstrating the weaknesses of real socialism without "seeing" its achievements.

Schaff has given special prominence to the thesis that socialism was prematurely victorious in Russia and the European countries, including Poland. He regards this "original sin" of the implementation of socialism as the primordial reason for all its subsequent weaknesses. In fact, what Schaff does is repeat the anticommunist thesis that "revolution has been exported" after World War II. He also tries to prove that, later on, the "Marxist engaged in activities in conflict with Marxist theory" (p 8).

This is because Schaff constructs an ideal scheme for developing socialist revolution on Marx's statements contained in "German Ideology" and formulated during the initial development of Marxist theory in 1845-46. At the same time, he almost entirely ignores the subsequent stages of the development of Marxism. His general, superficial, apodicti and tendentious judgments thoroughly ignore the specific analyses of socialist construction and the complicated process of international class struggle. These judgments are undoubtedly attractive to the critics of real socialism, but they are completely useless for the purpose of a comprehensive analysis of the processes of the development of this socialism.

Let us recall that Schaff was one of the creators of our party's ideological front and a leading champion of the methods of socialist construction in Poland in the fifties. Today he has abandoned his old views and has formulated a rather utopian kind of socialism. He has done this without taking into account Lenin's theoretical and practical achievements, without indicating the complicated nature of the various roads to socialis and without perceiving the changes in the balance of class forces in the world. At the same time, he has given one-sided prominence to "Eurocommunist" theses.

M. Orzechowski's book proves that Schaff continues to openly slight the achievements of the Ninth PZPR Congress and "evaluates it from the angle of a downright obsessive search for manifestations and influences of nationalism, racism, and anti-Semitism in the PZPR's theoretical and practical activity" (p 25). He also repeats some of his theses of the earlier book entitled "Marxism Vis-A-Vis the Individual," which has been criticized by scientific centers.

M. Orzechowski's book rejects the "misfortune of the original sin," which Schaff has given such significance. He polemizes with Schaff's view of real socialism, convincingly lays bare the one-sided nature of Schaff's evaluations, and notes that it would be wrong "to ignore the importance of the real problems and theoretically and practically significant issues posed by Schaff," which concern the psychological and social processe and aspects of socialist changes, the humanist values of socialist revolution and social ism, the role and place of the individual in socialist society, and the ways by which th socialist state authority and the leading role of the party of the workers class can be permanently legitimized (p 339).

M. Orzechowski views socialist revolution as a long social process, which involves not only taking over political power, but also implementing socialist changes in the economy culture, and public consciousness.

He demonstrates a considerable upsurge in the world revolutionary process, which has exceeded the experience of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, and argues that the theory of socialist revolution accepts the ideas of Marx and Engels as its starting point, but at the same time "sums up the experience of the victorious and failed revolutions carried out in the developed capitalist countries and very backward countries, which possess old Marxist-Leninist parties with rich traditions or new such parties set up during the process of revolution or after its victory -- revolutions carried out by revolutionary majorities or minorities, or by a majority of the working masses that were gradually won over for revolutionary goals" (pp 8-9).

Marx and Engels mainly analyzed the performance of the capitalist system, devoting little attention to the practice of socialist construction. Subsequent experience shows that the "real difficulties of revolution began only after power had been taken over, when the issue of social changes and of correctly using power as the basic and most effective instrument of these changes became the order of the day," (p 190). Professor Orzechowski is therefore right in emphasizing the need to combine revolutionary social changes with consistent social reforms and to reject the practice of "anticipating events" by leaps and bounds (p 209).

M. Orzechowski particularly stresses the role of the Marxist-Leninist party in socialist construction and the necessity to develop comprehensive ties between the workers class and its political vanguard, the party, every day. He regards as most necessary unleasing analyses of the place and role of the party as the "advocate and defender of the proletariat's general class interests, which are not always and not in every situation identical with partial and current interests, the ones that stem for the current socioeconomic situation, the level of class consciousness, and the intellectual standards and experiences of the individual echelons of the workers class" (p 218).

It is the duty of a Marxist-Leninist party to constantly represent the interests of the workers class and lead the proces of building a socialist society. The party must rationally assess the workers class achievements, making sure that it does not blur the discrepancies that exist between the sometimes excessive aspirations of various working people's milieus and the possibilities of satisfying them, and between the key political role of the workers class and the capitalist or petty bourgeois anachronisms that remain within this class. It is also the Marxist-Leninist party's duty to prevent careerists and people without ideology, people who "regard party membership as a source of and moral-political license for all sorts of privileges," from "creeping" into the party (p 225).

Professor Orzechowski stresses the need to constantly perceive the strict interdependence of internal and external conditions in the socialist construction process. He shows the importance of the external conditions that follows the victory of the October Revolution in 1917, conditions which Schaff has glossed over. For the young Soviet state was forced to oppose direct armed intervention by imperialist forces, aid for the internal counterrevolution, economic blockade, and a "cordon sanitaire" arounds its borders that lasted many years. The remaining socialist states have also experienced attempts from within to cause civil wars, boycotts, and sabotage, as well as experiencing ideological struggle and psychological warfare. These activities clearly raised the social cost of socialist transformations, and enhanced the internal difficulties of individual countries after the war.

Hindsight finally reveals the fact that the first basic problem for all communists was to first "maintain the socialist state at all costs, and then (during the 'cold war' years) to maintain a community of socialist countries which was still relatively weak at the time" (pp 234-235).

Not until the socialist system has consolidated itself on a world level can it effectively assimilate various international forces in the struggle against imperialism and against the threat of human extinction. Although military technology, generations, and the balance of world forces have all changed, the strategy of anticommunist forces remains the same.

The course of socialist revolution and the achievements of socialist construction in Poland thus far are the subject of more detailed analysis in M. Orzechowski's work. This analysis coincides with an assessment of the 40-year achievements of the PPR. It also constitutes polemics by M. Orzechowski in relation to the final and most exhaustive part of "The Communist Movement at a Crossroads," to which Schaff gave the title "The Polish Lesson." Just as Schaff gives an absolutist view of the theoretical significance of "German ideology" in relation to the work of classicists, so does he refer mainly to selected views of Alfred Lamp when assessing the Polish revolution, views which were formed before the end of the war and before the start of the revolutionary transformations in Poland.

M. Orzechowski's article comprehensively illustrates the farsightedness of the strategy with which the revolutionary left wing created socialism in Poland. Although at first the left wing was not a majority, it still correctly reflected the aspirations of the people and enjoyed objective support from most of society, which wanted to end the war quickly regain the territories of which Poland was once deprived, normalize relations with Poland's closest neighbors, eliminate backwardness, rebuild the country, and reestablish law and order (p 263). This permitted a peaceful course of social transformation, and enabled a start to be made on unifying general democratic goals with socialist ones. Despite various external warnings and influence, Polish society supported the left wing's goals and the basic social transformation which it had initiated.

Replying to A. Schaff's accusations that the socialist revolution in our country was "premature," M. Orzechowski indicates the complexity of the development of social transformations, as well as the need to overcome the difficulties and growing myths, and the existence of various concepts among communists about the transformations themselves. He places great weight on the change of strategy within the party in 1948 (pp 319-320), and on simplified views concerning social discrepancies in Poland (discrepancies which were exaggerated at the beginning of the fifties and ignored in the seventies.

The author defines two distinct strategies inside the Polish Workers Party on the issue of building socialism in Poland: a) a strategy of unification (integration), involving the idea of a "Polish road to socialism" (p 290); and b) an uncompromising strategy, which defined tasks without properly perceiving the specific conditions of the Polish revolution (page 297). He relates these strategies to the persons of Wladyslaw Gomulka, Boleslaw Bierut, and Jakub Berman. He also highlights two separate methods for the party to exercize its leadership role in Poland: a) the revolutionary-charismatic method (pp 307-312), and b) a method which is described, unfortunately perhaps, as "authoritarian-directive" (pp 313-314). He also explains why in the course of time the views shared by B. Bierut and J. Berman emerged victorious, and not those of Gomulka.

M. Orzechowski also indicates many problems requiring deeper Marxist research and requiring a solution, especially from the "basic social sciences, philosophy, sociology, political economics, and the political sciences" (p 339). He believes that the creative development of Marxism-Leninism requires polemics and has to be rid of the following interpretations of this development (pp 331-335): 1) orthodox, 2) revisionist, 3) pragmatic, and 4) scholarly-scientific. This development also requires a constant search for answers to the questions asked of Marxists by people today.

M. Orzechowski's work combines an honest theoretical analysis with the literary passion and intellectual exactitude of a party aktivist. It is a comprehensive political analysis of many of the most important problems of socialist theory and practice today. It may be a source of future disputes and discussions among Marxists aimed at practically implementing the fundamantal ideas of socialism. The crisis of the latest years and the stepped-up activity of the opponents of socialism from August 1980 to December 1981 have made the complexity of the problems involved in the class struggle and in socialist construction in Poland clear to party members. They certainly enable a fuller assessment to be made of the contents of M. Orzechowski's work.

GAINS OF CHURCH IN PAST 40 YEARS UNDERLINED

LD110650 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Now a topic which does not appear often in our program, and which has to be admitted to be a difficult one: matters concerning important events taking place within the Roman Catholic Church. As it has happened, at the beginning of this week, on 3 September, a very important document on the so-called theology of emancipation was published and on the same day the International Congress on Religious Freedom began.

In connection with these facts we have invited Editor Zbigniew Stachowski to our studio.

[Stachowski] One cannot ignore the fact that a speech by Minister Adam Lopatka was received with great interest. He presented state and church relations in historical perspective, particularly taking into account the present situation. The equality of all denominations and churches in Poland was emphasized. Let's recall that at present we have 37 churches in Poland. The implementation of the principle of liberty of conscience and religious freedom was pointed out in the speech.

One has to emphasize here that during 40 years of People's Poland the church has gained more than ever before in its history. Thus one can see what the church has achieved: the pope, a Polish minister from a socialist country pointing out the principles of religious policy, the relations between the church and the state in which everything is proceeding almost without conflict. Evidence of this is church property: twice as many churches as before the war; almost twice as many people in cassocks as before the war; a broad investment front with over 1,000, almost 1,200 investment projects realized by the church -- with all this the minister had a great deal of which to boast.

[Announcer] A considerable number of priests, clergy, monks, and nuns and a large number of churches and chapels do not explain everything. For me, the number of faithful churchgoers in the churches is of significance.

[Stachowski] As of 31 December 1983 we had over 14,000 churches and chapels in Poland. If we look at this number in terms of statistics and consider statistics not just for Catholics but for all Poles, it would show that there are 2,500 Poles per church in Poland. According to statistical data, only 50 percent of Catholics participate in mass. We should also consider the number of atheists. Statistics show that in practice there are about 1,200 atheists per church. Comparing these figures with those of the largest dioceses and archdioceses of the world, this is a truly impressive proportion. Impressive because, for example, in Koeln there are 133,000 Catholics per church according to the statistics. Our situation, I mean the situation of Catholics in Poland, is truly worth envying.

POLITICAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REVIEWS NEW WAGES

AU101939 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1849 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/9/1984 -- On September 10 Romanian Communist Party General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu chaired a meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP. The participants looked into the report on the application of the measures regarding rises in the remunerations.

They showed that over September First 1983 - August First 1984 the remunerations of all the categories of working people went up. When the action was completed, the average nominal remuneration of the working personnel was up to 2,925 lei in 1984 from 2,238 lei in 1980, that is a 30.7 percent rise in remuneration. Meanwhile owing to the work done to provide price stability, the price index is 123.3 percent in 1984 as to 1980, instead of the planned 124.5 percent. Under the circumstances the rise in the real remuneration in August 1984, at the conclusion of the action of rising remunerations, is six percent instead of the planned five percent.

The Executive Political Committee considered that the newly increased tariff remunerations met the indices for remuneration hierarchization as approved by law and provided preservation of the 1:5.5 ration between the minimal and the maximal remuneration throughout the economy.

The Executive Political Committee also looked into the programme for application of the resolutions of the national conference of the party as concerns work remuneration in 1985, according to which the real remuneration of the working personnel is to grow in 1985 by eight percent as to 1980. Consequently the average nominal remuneration will amount to 3000 lei.

Also read during the meeting was a report on the application of the measures for pension rising. Setting out from these measures the average pension for full length of service has become 1,750 lei as of August 1, 1984. With the price stability preserved, the real rise in pensions is worth six percent.

The Executive Political Committee noted that the measures taken to improve the work remuneration system, enhance remunerations and improve pensions were in tune with the current stage of economic and social development of the country, with the requirements in point of improvement of the economic and financial mechanism, and with the organizational framework of the working class democracy, based on the direct participation of the masses in the management of economy, of the social life and of the entire society.

The Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP examined and endorsed in its September 10 meeting the mandate of the Romanian delegation to the next two sessions of the Stockholm conference. The Executive Political Committee established that Romania's delegation keep actively promoting at the Stockholm conference the conception, considerations and proposals of President Nicolae Ceausescu regarding confidence-and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe. To this end, the delegation shall closely collaborate with all participant delegations and shall take action together with them for the passage the soonest to concrete negotiations on all proposals advanced at the conference, in view of seeking out possibilities of coming to an agreement, of bringing the stands closer to one another and drafting proper accords.

The Executive Political Committee reiterated on this occasion as well Romania's resolve to work so that the conference in Stockholm may contribute, through its unfolding and results, to strengthening the confidence and security in Europe, to the resumption of dialogue and negotiations, of the policy of detente, and fully meet the European peoples' expectations about the passage to disarmament, nuclear above all, the building of a united, nuclear-free Europe of peace and collaboration among all states, irrespective of social system.

The Executive Political Committee examined and approved on September 10 the proposals regarding the activity of the Romanian delegation at the 39th session of the UN General Assembly. The Executive Political Committee stressed that the delegation would actively promote Romania's position, President Nicolae Ceausescu's conception regarding the current international situation, his initiatives and proposals referring to the settlement of the very complex issues of contemporary world in the interests of peace and disarmament, collaboration and understanding among peoples, of the peaceful settlement of the tensions and conflicts, of eradicating underdevelopment and establishing the new world economic order, of building a better and more just world on our planet.

It was pointed out that in its entire activity Romania's delegation would have to start from the fact that the fundamental issues of our epoch were the halting of the arms race, the passage to disarmament, nuclear above all, the defence of people's and nations' supreme right to life, to peace, freedom and independence, to free and dignified existence.

DANISH MINISTER BEGINS VISIT, MEETS LEADERS

Talks Begin With Andrei

AU091942 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, Denmark's minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Bucharest this afternoon on an official visit to our country at the invitation of the Romanian minister of foreign affairs. Upon arrival at Otopeni Airport, the guest was welcomed by Comrade Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, and by other officials.

Official talks also began today between the ministers of foreign affairs of Romania and Denmark. The two ministers examined the development of Romanian-Danish relations in various areas and stressed tangible measures aimed at making use of the possibilities available in the economies of the two countries to further develop cooperation between Romanian-Danish relations of friendship, the two sides emphasized the particular importance of the official visit paid to Denmark by President Nicolae Ceausescu, accompanied by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, which opened up broad prospects for expanding and diversifying bilateral and mutually advantageous cooperation in the interests of both peoples and the cause of peace and international understanding. They also discussed aspects of the situation in Europe and throughout the world.

CDE Importance Highlighted

AU101953 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/9/1984 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu received on September 10 Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, minister of foreign affairs of Denmark, now on an official visit to Romania.

During the interview, they recalled with satisfaction the good Romanian-Danish relations which developed continuously and expressed the wish to expand and deepen them.

Approaching some current international issues, they expressed worry about the great tension present in international relations. Expressing concern about the dramatic situation brought about in the continent by the emplacement of the U.S. medium-range missiles in some European countries and the application of the countermeasures announced by the USSR, the parties stressed that everything possible had to be done for the resumption of the Soviet-American negotiations in view of reaching an agreement conducive to the elimination of the medium-range missiles, of all nuclear weapons from Europe. Emphasis was placed on the special role of the small and medium-sized countries in Europe in the overcoming of the current tension as well as in the resumption of the negotiations meant to lead to a balanced and gradual reduction, down to complete elimination, of the nuclear weapons from all over the continent.

Highlighted was also the importance of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building and Disarmament [CDE] and the two countries' determination was reiterated to actively collaborate for its conclusion with positive results apt to help enhancing the confidence and security, establishing a climate of detente and peace in the continent. Emphasis was also placed on the importance of creating denuclearized zones in the Balkans, in northern Europe and in other parts of the world.

During the talk they highlighted the need for measures conducive to the global settlement of the problem of the developing countries' foreign debt, to providing conditions for the revigoration of the productive process not only in some states, but in all developing countries, the world over, a decisive condition for overcoming the current economic crisis, for world political and economic stability.

The fruitful cooperation between Romania and Denmark at the Stockholm conference and at the UN was highlighted and the wish was expressed to strengthen that collaboration both on a bilateral plane and in the world arena, in view of solving the international issues in a constructive manner.

LEADERS GREET SRV COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU060750 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Sep 84 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV],

Comrade Truong Chinh, president of the SRV State Council,

Comrade Pham Van Dong, premier of the SRV Council of Ministers,

Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly, Hanoi,

Dear Comrades:

On the 39th anniversary of the proclamation of independence, SRV National Day, we extend warm congratulations to the CPV Central Committee, the SRV State Council. National Assembly, and Council of Ministers, yourselves personally, and the friendly Vietnamese people, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Grand National Assembly, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the Romanian people.

Our people -- who have granted full assistance to the fraternal Vietnamese people in the difficult years of the struggle against imperialist aggression -- follow with interest the efforts made by the Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the CPV headed by Comrade Le Duan, for the free and independent socioeconomic development of their fatherland.

We express the conviction that, by jointly acting in the spirit of the high-level meetings in Bucharest and Hanoi, the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, governments, and countries will continue to expand in the political, economic, scientific, cultural, and other fields, to the benefit of the friendly Romanian and Vietnamese peoples and in the interest of the overall cause of socialism, progress, cooperation, understanding, and peace in the world.

On your national holiday, we wish you new successes in implementing the decisions of the 15th CPV Congress and in your activity to build the technical-material base of socialism and to achieve the friendly Vietnamese people's aspirations for peace, progress, and well-being.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania

CPSU ACTIVISTS VISIT; RECEIVED BY STOIAN

AU082114 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/9/1984 -- A delegation of activists of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, led by P.J. Slezko, deputy head of the Propaganda Department of the CC of the CPSU, paid an experience-interchange visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The Soviet guests had interviews at the headquarters of the CC of the RCP, the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, central party and state institutions, the Timis County committee of the RCP, and saw round industrial enterprises and sociocultural units in Bucharest and several Romanian counties.

At the end of their visit, the delegation of CPSU activists were received by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

ZHIVKOV POSTPONEMENT 'BLOW' TO FRG OSTPOLITIK

LD101355 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1310 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Bonn, Sep 10 (TANJUG) -- The postponement of a visit here by Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov, following last week's cancellation of a similar visit by East German leader Erich Honecker, has been received by Bonn officials with a mixture of disappointment and relief. However, there are marked differences in government and opposition views.

Bonn's regret comes from the fact that the postponement means "another blow" to the government's Ostpolitik. Bonn says that the tense international situation, one of Bulgaria's reasons for calling off the visit, is no excuse because such a situation should only encourage meetings and talks. Bulgaria's two other reasons -- the presence of U.S. missiles in West Germany and the current NATO exercises -- are said here only to echo what is going on on the other side.

The relief is especially marked in certain circles of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Union (CDU), whose thesis is that the postponement of Zhivkov's visit leaves no doubt about the real reason for canceling Honecker's visit. According to them, "Everything is clear now that everything takes place under Moscow's dictate".

The opposition does not agree however that the government is not altogether without fault and Willy Brandt launched a new attack on overall government policy. Zhivkov's visit was scheduled for September 19-22 and Honecker's for September 26-29.

Bloc Over National Interests

LD102141 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Following Erich Honecker's example, who was in fact called upon to postpone his expected visit to the FRG, Todor Zhivkov has also canceled his official and already agreed upon visit to Bonn. Bulgaria has accepted as justified Soviet criticism of the Bonn Government's policy and has thus confirmed that bloc interests have an advantage over national interests. Milika Sundic comments:

The statement that Todor Zhivkov has also canceled his visit to the FRG came as no surprise. Unreservedly accepting the Soviet stance on the policy pursued by Bonn, primarily the criticism that militaristic and revanchist tendencies are gaining ground in the FRG, Todor Zhivkov decided to cancel his already agreed visit to Bonn without even giving any indication about the possibility of setting a new date for his meeting with Chancellor Kohl.

The three reasons given for canceling the planned visit -- the exacerbated international situation, the deployment of new U.S. missiles in West Europe, and the NATO exercises on FRG territory -- are not new because they already existed at the time the visit was planned. It was already known then that the NATO military exercises would be taking place at the time of the visit, just as it was known that the exercises of the other military bloc, in which Bulgarian units take part as usual, would be in progress.

At the time when nobody yet knew what Honecker was going to do, there was no mention of the possibility that Todor Zhivkov might cancel his visit to Bonn. Moreover, judging by the contacts that were taking place between the governments of the FRG and Bulgaria, the conclusion was drawn that everything was proceeding smoothly and that the head of the Bulgarian state and party would travel to Bonn.

It was also believed that Moscow's distrust of inter-German contacts had nothing to do with contacts made by other member countries of the so-called socialist community with the FRG. However, it transpired that this was not the case and that the policy of boycotting the FRG should be followed by all, above all by those countries which accept the principle of a coordinated foreign policy by the Warsaw Pact member-countries.

The cancellation of Todor Zhivkov's visit to the FRG is yet another proof of how much relations between the two blocs have been disrupted. Although no spectacular results were expected from the Zhivkov-Kohl meeting, it would at least have contributed to a certain extent to normalizing the existing bloc relations. However, since bloc interests again prevailed in this case, the logical outcome of the cancellation of Todor Zhivkov's visit to Bonn will be a further deepening of the dispute between the blocks, with all the negative consequences which could stem from that.

Bonn, of course, cannot be pleased that first Honecker and then Zhivkov canceled their state visits to the FRG. This is confirmed by Bonn's unwillingness to enter into the polemics dictated by Moscow and by expressions of regret in both cases. However, it could not be said that Kohl's government has done all it could to make it easier for Honecker and Zhivkov to come to Bonn. In other words, Kohl's government failed to dissociate itself from certain statements made in the FRG which made an uncomfortable impression in the East. True, all this would soon be forgotten if relations between the main bloc rivals, Moscow and Washington, were not as they are at the moment: more complicated than ever before. And since relations between the Soviet Union and the United States have always had crucial importance for relations between the two blocs, it is understandable why these unpleasant occurrences, that is, the cancellation of already agreed upon visits, have come about and why others behave in the same way as the great ones and why bloc logic always prevails whenever it suits the great ones.

SPECULATION ON OGARKOV REASSIGNMENT NOTED

LD071829 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1702 GMT 7 Sep 84

[After Change in USSR General Staff" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 7 (TANJUG) -- Yesterday's decision of the Soviet Government to appoint a new chief of the Soviet Union's Armed Forces General Staff -- Marshal Akhromeyev instead of Marshal Ogarkov -- was described among the diplomats here as a "surprise".

The hitherto first deputy defense minister and chief of the General Staff, 67-year-old Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov, was a very prominent figure. Ogarkov, a member of the CPSU Central Committee, was host to the commander of the Armed Forces of Finland, General Valtanen who last Tuesday also met with the defence minister and CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov.

Marshal Ogarkov also took part in the Ustinov-Valtanen talks. At Moscow Airport on Wednesday [5 September], the [words indistinct] in his capacity of first deputy defense minister and chief of the General Staff, saw off his guest who flew for Yaroslavl.

In expectation of an official announcement on Ogarkov's new post, various assumptions and speculations are being made by foreign obscrvers in Moscow. Some of them, in view of the fact that Orgarkov is one of the strongest and key figures in the Soviet Armed Forces leadership, allow for the possibility of his "taking a more prominent post" in his ministry or in the Soviet Government.

SOVIET AGRICULTURE: TRADITIONAL ACHILLES' HEEL

AU102101 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Sep 84 p 4

[Permanent correspondent Dusan Pesic report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 5 Sep -- Agriculture is an old Achilles' heel and chronic illness of the Soviet economy. This is always pondered and examined during the first days of fall in September, when the harvest is nearing its completion and the final results may be estimated.

Labor productivity is not satisfactory, waste continues to be great, the target envisaged by the current 11th 5-Year Plan remain out of reach. They are even somewhat lower than the average results of the preceding plan, when the annual average yield amounted to about 205 million metric tons of grain. In the first 2 years of the present 5-year plan, they refrained from even the traditional publishing of figures. It is nevertheless known that the harvest in 1981 brought some 149 million metric tons, and the following year 176 million metric tons. Last year's figure was published as "somewhat in excess of 180 million metric tons." There is no official forecast for this year yet, but one can unofficially learn that the harvest will not be glorious and that it will probably be below last year's. One hears from Western trade sources that grain imports could be as high as 45 million metric tons, which only confirms the assumption that the planned average cannot be reached at all.

An eternal fall subject is also the insufficient supply of fresh fruit and vegetables in the towns. In state shops, even in Moscow, there are at present simply no tomatoes, cucumbers, cabbage, or meat, but there are enough milk and dairy products.

However, there is no shortage in the so-called "kolkhoz markets," where peasants sell produce from their private plots at free market prices, which are four to five times higher than those in the state shops. Counters are full of the best quality fruit and vegetables, and there is meat of your choice -- from veal to lamb and pork. All this is, of course, for those with big wallets.

This constantly present contrast always broaches the question which, one may say, is thought about more and more at all levels. Why do private plots produce abundantly, regardless of weather, all that is in short supply from kolkhoz fields? It is probably a matter of labor productivity conditioned by greater material incentives for the producers.

Nevertheless, the phenomenon is very interesting. According to the latest data, about 35 million families of kolkhoz workers, industrial workers, and employees possess "their own plots of land," private plots with an overall area of 8.4 million hectares.

On this land, the peasants manage to raise 23 million head of cattle, 14 million pigs, 30 million sheep and goats, 387 million chickens, and so forth. Out of this production (produced entirely in their free time), the peasants not only fully met their own needs and have enough left over to richly supply the city kolkhoz markets (thus increasing their domestic budgets several times over), but also sell to the state at delivery prices.

It is understandable that this leads to thoughts about which little is as yet said in public, but which are known to exist even at higher economic and political levels, and which concern the possibility of expanding the private plots or of seeking some other variation to achieve higher productivity.

In Georgia, for instance, the idea was mentioned that a solution would lie perhaps not in increasing the private plots but in some form of contract, conditionally "leasing" to families large cultivable areas where they would cultivate what the kolkhoz or the state would require, would make obligatory deliveries of a certain quantity of produce (which would be much higher than the average now obtained in the kolkhozes), and would freely dispose of the surplus. Of course, for the time being all these are merely ideas and thoughts without any concrete attempts, but it is interesting that they exist.

COOPERATION TALKS WITH PRC BEGIN 9 SEPTEMBER

LD101053 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2018 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Sep (TANJUG) -- A Chinese delegation which will take part in the fourth session of the Yugoslav-Chinese Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation arrived in Belgrade this evening. The delegation is headed by State Councillor Chen Muhua. The Yugoslav delegation at the session will be led by Dr Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council.

The session of the Yugoslav-Chinese committee will be held in Belgrade from 9 to 12 September. The session will analyze and assess economic cooperation between the two countries, and measures and actions to expand economic cooperation will be agreed upon, which both sides will then undertake in the coming period.

RELATIONS WITH PRC POSITIVE EXAMPLE FOR WORLD

AU101827 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Sep 84 p 2

[Vitomir Krstanovic commentary: "Bringing Peoples Closer Together"]

[Text] The visit by the PRC president, who yesterday ended his official visit of several days to our country, gave a new impetus to friendly relations and to the increasingly more successful Yugoslav-Chinese cooperation in various fields. During the talks between the highest representatives of the two geographically very distant countries, it was shown that these relations can be strengthened even more on the basis of the well-known principles that both sides nurture in international relations -- equality, noninterference, and mutual respect -- thus bringing closer the peoples whose interest is peaceful development and world cooperation based on equality.

It was also shown once again that Yugoslavia's nonaligned policy enjoys respect throughout the world. Our efforts to preserve the original principles of the Nonaligned Movement and its unity have gained the recognition of all those peoples and states that are truly fighting to preserve peace and to establish a new, more just international system for the long-term benefit of the developing and developed world.

In the talks that were held in Belgrade, emphasis on the policy that advocates an end to the arms race and a relaxation of tension in the world -- a global and not only a regional detente -- gives evidence of the two countries' desire to also promote their successful bilateral cooperation in international relations, particularly through such institutions as the United Nations, and thus, jointly contribute to efforts to establish confidence between the sides that are now politically, economically, and militarily confronted.

During the past talks on the highest state and party level, a great identity or similarity of views on world problems was noted, always and everywhere, as well as on the position that all peoples can and must cooperate despite the differences that divide them. The first condition for realizing this is mutual respect and noninterference in the other countries' affairs and, naturally, a renunciation of the use of force, which is constantly, and at the present, distinctly demonstrated by the numerous military maneuvers of the two great military blocs.

Therefore, the importance of this friendly dialogue has not remained solely in the field of bilateral relations. The dialogue demonstrated that a small country and a big country can cooperate on an equal footing on all problems and in all fields, which for the most part, has been rejected throughout the world as a rule of international behavior, while the position of diktat, threat, blackmail, and even armed intervention under any, real or invented, pretext has been adopted instead.

It is quite understandable that in the current international situation the existence of this cooperation cannot please everybody, apparently because it could serve as an example. This time a large part of the world extending from Europe to Asia has not been informed of the PRC president's visit to Yugoslavia, and even less of what was discussed.

However, it is vital that contrary examples exist, and that full, mutual understanding of the historic specific traits of every country and respect for the truth, independence and consideration for the policy of every country have many more adherents in the international community than ever before. A positive, successful development of Yugoslav-Chinese relations on this basis is evidence that this is a successful road.

ALBANIAN REFUGEES RECOUNT SUFFERINGS UNDER HOXHA

AU070707 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Sep 84 p 7

[Ljubomir Djikanovic report]

[Excerpts] Titograd, 31 Aug -- Five young men from Albania fled to our country after several years in the dungeons of Enver Hoxha's regime. As they say, they wanted to leave the country of fear and darkness in which "King Enver nourishes nationalist and irredentist passions" much earlier, but along with thousands of their compatriots they landed in prison camp. Their dramatic and moving testimony about Enver Hoxha's Albania was broadcast by Titograd Television in its "Political Magazine" the night before last. Those speaking were Ilir Pavlo, 35, an electrician from Tirana; his brother Nase Pavlo, 29, mechanic; Dalip Kalug, 36, car mechanic; and brothers Vehbi, 35, and Muzafer Arifi (31), cabinetmakers from Shkoder.

"I Would Even Change My Name"

I am afraid you will misunderstand me, Ilir Pavlo said among other things, to a Titograd Television reporter, but I am so indignant, I have suffered so much in Albania, and I have seen so much evil that I would like to change my name, Ilir, because it is the name of Enver Hoxha's son... If I could, I would even change my blood... The Spac Camp, where I spent 6 years, is a place of physical and moral destruction of people, serving to transform them into a blind tool serving Enver Hoxha and his collaborators. I got to know many people there: former collaborators in Enver Hoxha's power, from junior officers through directors up to generals, ministers, diplomats, and various political and state officials who were imprisoned because of "errors."

"Purges" of entire political teams are carried out every 3 years. In fact, Albania is a game of chance, a card table at which the main "joker" is Enver Hoxha...

Dalip Kalug, the oldest of the five Albanian emigrants who spoke in front of the television cameras, spent almost one and a half decades in Albanian prisons. Dalip Kalug told an interesting tale about an old man he met in the prison, who was in jail because he had overtly expressed symathy for the suffering of his ox.

According to Ilir Pavlo, when "the darkness swallows" some high official in Albania, a "purge" of his close and distant family members usually starts.

I know that Mehmet Shehu's entire family is being prosecuted. His wife is in prison and nothing is known of her fate; it is a question of whether she is still alive. It is said about one of his sons that he commited suicide by touching high-tension power lines. Of course, he too was destroyed by Enver Hoxha's methods. The other two sons of Shehu are in prison and nobody knows anything about them.

The five emigrants from Albania also spoke about the mighty pillboxes located at pratically every step in that country. These pillboxes, they say, serve to keep the people under pressure, as if Albania were doubly surrounded, by imperialists and revisionists, and had to prepare for the struggle against several forces at once... But this is merely a screen for the poverty that has been pressing on Albania...

Dalip Kalug, Ilir Pavlo, and Vehbi Arifi also talked about the events in Kosovo, about which they said that "they depressed very much the Albanians who understand life, because they found it wrong and were sorry that the Kosovo people rose in defense of Enver Hoxha's regime."

While we live in great terror and painfully struggle for a piece of bread, in Yugoslavia and of course in Kosovo practically every family has a car, Dalip Kalug said.

I would add, Vehbi Arifi said, that all the Kosovars should be taken to Albania and the Albanians to Yugoslavia, so that both may see how life is in each place...However, I really do not believe that all Albanians in Kosovo rose against the Yugoslav system. I am surprised that the Yugoslav government does not let those Albanians who wish to join Enver Hoxha go to Albania. They would at once be thrown into the prisons there as "Yugoslav spies".... While we were in prison, we met some people who had been to Yugoslavia and to Kosovo and who knew well how life is in that province. These people used to tell us that all those who demonstrated in the streets of Kosovo towns 3 years ago were in fact in Enver Hoxha's pay.

LCY SUKRIJA RECEIVES USSR AMBASSADOR RODIONOV

LD110738 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1317 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade 10 Sep (TANJUG) -- Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Nikolay Rodionov, the USSR ambassador in the SFRY. Ambassador Rodionov conveyed to Comrade Sukrija greetings from Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and from the CPSU leadership. Comrade Sukrija thanked him for the greetings and reciprocated them. Talks were held on the further development of cooperation between the LCY and CPSU, and of Yugoslav-Soviet relations and current international issues.

KRATOVO STRIKE ENCOURAGED FROM 'OTHER PLACES'

AU101430 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Sep 84 p 3

[N. B. report]

[Text] Kratovo, 5 Sep -- Today's session of the Communal Committee Presidium of the LC of Kratovo, which was also attended by representatives of the highest organs of the sociopolitical organizations of Macendonia Jakov Lazarovski, Petar Kalajdzinski, Dr Aleksandar Donev, and Ljiljana Maneva, discussed the situation that has arisen in Kratovo commune following the new work stoppage in the Idnina plant for abrasive cloth and paper intended to abolish the receivership and bring the old leadership back to the collectives.

At the session it was said that the introduction of the temporary measures was legal and had been confirmed by a decision of the Court of Associated Labor. The attempt to abolish receivership with a strike is contrary to LC policy. A general assessment of the situation in Kratovo following the 45-day work stoppage, the longest in postwar Yugoslavia, and the new work stoppage that began on 1 September in the Idnina plant is very difficult.

In revolutionary Kratovo, which will be celebrating the 40th anniversary of its liberation tomorrow, it is not only that a division exists between those who are in favor of the communal leadership and the Sileks work organization with which the Idnina plant should integrate and those who support the Idnina plant, but this division is also present between the children in schools.

At today's session it was assessed that both the present and the earlier work stoppages were well-organized acts, and the view was expressed that the work stoppage was not encouraged just from Kratovo, but also from other places. A dramatic session is now being held in the plant.

FRG DEPORTS CROAT; SENTENCED FOR HOSTILE ACTIVITY

AU081355 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Sep 84 p 12

[Text] Kralovac, 4 Sep (TANJUG) -- The Kralovac District Court presided over by Slobodan Bozic today sentenced Zlatko Ribar, 31, from the village of Sisljaric near Kralovac to 4 years of imprisonment. While working in the FRG, Ribar was a member of the emigre organization the Croatian National Council.

The indictment charged that Zlatko Ribar, a citizen of the SFRY, made contact with the emigre organization with the intention of carrying out hostile activities against our country, thus committing a criminal act against the SFRY socialist self-managing social system and security.

In 1978 Ribar stayed in the FRG without a labor permit. Four years ago he became a member of the Croatian National Council and asked for political asylum. He did all this at the persuasion of members of the pro-Ustasha organization and with the intention of avoiding military service. He was not granted political asylum. In the middle of this year he was deported to Yugoslavia and was immediately detained.

Zlatko Ribar has had his detention extended until the sentence comes into effect.

CATHOLIC CONFERENCE HELD IN MARIJA BISTRICA

LD102222 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1641 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] Marija Bistrica, Sept 9 (TANJUG) -- A national and eucharist congress of the Catholic Church was today, Sunday, held at Marija Bistrica near Zagreb, Yugoslav Republic of Croatia. The religious ceremony was attended by an envoy of Pope John Paul II, Archbishop of Vienna Cardinal Franz Koenig. The congress marks 13 centuries of Christianity on this soil.

The Marija Bistrica ceremony was attended by numerous dignitaries of the Catholic Church from Yugoslavia and abroad and representatives of other religious communities, including metropolitan of the Serbian Orthodox Church of Zagreb and Ljubljana Jovan Pavlovic and representatives of the Islamic religious community, the Evangelical and Baptist churches.

The congress was opened by the archbishop of Zagreb and president of the Yugoslav Bishops' Conference, Cardinal Franjo Kuharic, who set out that the church teaches its believers to contribute, in every social or state community, through conscientious and honest work and life, to the welfare of the people and the community as a whole.

A message from Pope John Paul II was read during the ceremony. In his message, Pope John Paul II stresses the importance of the great ecumenical movement initiated by the Second Vatican Council, of a sincere dialogue with believers of other religions and with non-believers.

Pope John Paul II points out that Catholics in Yugoslavia live side by side with members of the Christian Orthodox and Protestant Churches, Muslims and non-believers and are called upon to live the life of mutual respect and understanding, sincere friendship and cooperation in the interests of the good of all.

The congress was opened in Zagreb yesterday evening. The opening ceremony was attended by chairman of the Yugoslav government commission for relations with religious communities Ante Sucic and many church dignitaries from Yugoslavia and abroad.

At the Zagreb Cathedral, the congress was inaugurated by the archbishop of Zagreb Cardinal Franjo Kuharic. The participants in the congress were greeted by the papal envoy, archbishop of Vienna, Cardinal Franz Koenig.

ZAGREB AUTUMN FAIR TO ATTACT 3160 PARTICIPANTS

LD101843 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1637 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] Zagreb, September 9 (TANJUG) -- The Zagreb Autumn Fair was opened today, Sunday, with the so far record number of 1360 foreign and 1800 Yugoslav participants displaying their latest achievements. Until September 16, some 3160 participants from Yugoslavia and some 66 world countries will exhibit their latest achievements in virtually all economic branches at the major Yugoslav economic fair.

Opening the fair, Yugoslav Vice Premier Janez Zemljaric stressed that after a number of years of being at a stand-still and encountering major difficulties, the Yugoslav economy is making a gradually recovery and carrying out fundamental tasks set down in the country's economic stabilization programme. Zemljaric said that in the first seven months this year Yugoslavia's overall trade imbalance is by 11 per cent lower than in the same period last year, while the trade imbalance with western developed countries is 34 per cent lower than in the same period last year.

Yugoslav exports [words indistinct] the country's imports by 85 percent, on the convertible currency area Yugoslav exports cover imports by 87 percent. Economic trends represent a realistic basis for the achievement of a more than six hundred million dollar surplus in the country's balance of payments, Zemljaric stressed.

PRC Delegation Visits Fair

LD101058 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1335 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] Zagreb, 9 Sep (TANJUG) -- Ante Markovic, president of the Croatian Executive Council, received today a delegation of the PRC headed by Chen Jie, deputy to the minister for foreign trade and economic relations.

The PRC delegation attended the opening of the Zagreb international autumn fair where the Chinese delegation had talks with representatives of the Jadranbrod and Astra work organizations. During its visit to the SR of Croatia the Chinese delegation visited the Ingra composite organization of associated labor in Zagreb and the Jugoturbina composite organization of associated labor in Karlovac.

SUKRIJA, GUINEA-BISSAU PRESIDENT HOLD TALKS

LD072352 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1233 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Sep (TANJUG) -- Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, held talks today with Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC) and president of the Council of State of Guinea-Bissau, who is on an official visit to our country at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency. Also taking part in the talks were Dr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and, on the side of the PAIGC, Bernardino Cardoso, secretary of state for international cooperation, and others.

In the direct and friendly talks, the LCY and PAIGC expressed the desire and interest to further develop mutual relations and cooperation. It was concluded that these relations have been traditionally good since the liberation struggle of the PAIGC and the people of Guinea-Bissau and that constant efforts should be made to enrich them and continue their development. The importance of promoting relations and cooperation between the relevant sociopolitical organizations of Yugoslavia and Guinea-Bissau was also noted. Both sides expressed the conviction that this meeting between the top representatives of the LCY and PAIGC is an important stimulus for the development of relations and the strengthening of the overall cooperation between the two countries and their common interests in the struggle for the aims of the nonaligned policy for peace and social progress.

Ali Sukrija stressed the LCY's determination to offer unreserved support for the struggle of African countries consolidating their independence and for their all-round development in the face of colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, apartheid, all forms of domination and pressure from all sides. This orientation has its roots in our revolution and LCY's consistent policies. Both sides stressed the need to strengthen the activities of the Nonaligned Movement on the basis of the original principles of the policy of nonalignment and noted the contribution which the progressive parties and movements of these countries can make to this by promoting reciprocal cooperation in various forms. Sukrija and Vieira briefed each other on the current tasks of the LCY and the PAIGC in the domestic sphere. They also spoke of the international activities of the LCY and PAIGC and the cooperation they are developing with other parties and movements.

Vieira Departs 8 Sep

LD092241 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Sep (TANJUG) -- Joao Bernardo Vieira, president of the Council of State of Guinea-Bissau left Belgrade by plane today after a visit of several days. Joao Bernardo Vieira visited Yugoslavia at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency. The head of state of Guinea-Bissau had political talks with the Yugoslav top leadership and also spent some time vacationing in Yugoslavia.

At Batanjnica airport the high-ranking visitor from Guinea-Bissau was seen of by Radovan Vladjkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Dr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee: Milan Rajacic, vice president of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber; Zivorad Kovacevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and other personalities.

LIBERIA'S EASTMAN ATTENDS LUNCHEON, DEPARTS

Dizdarevic Hosts Luncheon

LD071501 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1426 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Sep (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, gave a luncheon at the Hotel Intercontinental at noon today in honor of Ernest Eastman, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Liberia, who is visiting our country as a special emissary of the president of the Republic of Liberia.

During the luncheon, which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two ministers continued their talks which dwelt predominantly on the current situation in international economic life. They also spoke about the present position in which developing countries have found themselves, their financial debts, and the activities of the Nonaligned Movement on the eve of significant international meetings, such as the upcoming session of the UN General Assembly and others.

The two foreign ministers also exchanged appropriate toasts in which they referred to the need to invest further joint effort in the promotion of bilateral relations and co-operation, particularly in the economic field.

The Liberian foreign minister, who delivered a personal message this morning from Samuel Doe, president of the Republic of Liberia, to Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, leaves our country tomorrow.

Statement Issued on Visit

LD071509 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1205 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Sep (TANJUG) -- A statement has been issued in connection with the visit to Yugoslavia by Ernest Eastman, Liberian minister of foreign affairs, in which this visit is assessed as a contribution to the further development of bilateral co-operation. The talks with Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, dealt with the promotion of political and economic cooperation between the two friendly and nonaligned countries, foundations of which were laid by Presidents Tito and Tubman during their visits to Liberia in 1961 and Yugoslavia in 1963. Both sides noted the existence of political will to heighten relations.

It was favorably decided to sign an agreement on trade and economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Liberia and an agreement on scientific and technological cooperation, the drafts of which are being prepared. Particular stress was laid on the need to set up a joint committee for economic and scientific and technological cooperation and on its importance for monitoring and organizing economic activities between the two countries.

Views were exchanged on numerous international issues, crisis flashpoints in Africa, development problems of developing countries and the forthcoming activities in the Nonaligned Movement before the 39th regular session of the UN General Assembly and the nonaligned countries' ministerial conference in Luanda next year. It was noted that the two countries hold close views on these issues.

During his visit the Liberian minister was received by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency. They talked about possibilities for promoting bilateral cooperation

Foreign Minister Eastman held talks on economic cooperation with Jon Srbovan, member of the Federal Executive Council, who visited Liberia in March 1984 at the head of a Yugoslav economic delegation. They talked about the expansion of trade cooperation, the inclusion of Yugoslav work organizations in the realization of Liberia's capital projects (the building of a motorway and hydroelectric power station, the widening of the port of Monrovia), cooperation in the field of fishing, the granting of more favorable concessions to the joint enterprise Altco for the exploitation and processing of timber, whose cofounder is the composite organization of associated labor Novi Dom of Belgrade, and the training of Liberian cadres in the fields of agriculture, technical sciences, medicine and sport.

The Liberian side expressed interest in Yugoslavia's participation in supplying equipment and medicines for the clinical center in Monrovia.

The Yugoslav side will examine the possibility of participating in the equipping of this center.

DIZDAREVIC RECEIVES VIENNA MAYOR IN BELGRADE

LD080202 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1916 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, September 7 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic received here today Mayor of Vienna Leopold Gratz, who will soon formally take over the Austrian Foreign Ministry. Gratz was also received by Serbian Premier Branislav Ikonic. They assessed cooperation between the two capitals as successful, particularly at the cultural level.

An exhibition entitled "Vienna Greets Belgrade", opened by Gratz in the gallery of the Belgrade Culture Centre today, is a major contribution to this cooperation. The exhibition presents the history of the Austrian capital from prehistoric times up to the present on 450 square metres of exhibition area. Some two thousand slides and Vienna music have brought the atmosphere of the famous Danube city nearer to Belgrade residents.

At a press conference before the opening of the exhibition, Gratz said in connection with a recent proposal that Yugoslavia, Austria and Italy organize a winter Olympics in the foreseeable future, that he had long been an advocate of central European countries being organisers of such a large sports contest.

MAMULA RECEIVES NAVAL DELEGATION ON NAVY DAY

LD092147 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0920 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Split, 8 Sep (TANJUG) -- Today, on the occasion of Yugoslav Navy, Merchant Navy and River Fleet Day on 10 September and the 42nd anniversary of the formation of the Navy, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, has received in the Marshal Tito Naval Training Center in Split a Navy delegation composed of Vice Admiral Sveto Letica, deputy chief of General Staff of the Navy, Rear Admiral Bozo Grubisic, commander of the naval district; and their colleagues. Also attending the reception was Lieutenant Colonel-General Metodije Stefanovski, assistant federal secretary for national defense.

During the cordial talks which took place on this occasion, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula expressed his satisfaction with the results and achievements in the development of the combat readiness in the forces of the Navy and coastal defense.

Offering his congratulations on the holiday, the federal secretary for national defense expressed his conviction that the members of the Navy will continue to carry out their tasks within the framework of the uniform system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, and that as before the Navy will represent a trustworthy defender of our seas, coastline and islands.